# The Courier-Journal.

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## THE WAR.

### Continued Skirmishing, but no General Engagement.

### Russia Assuming a Menacing Attitude.

### The Conditions on which the King of Prussia will Make Peace.

### The Deposition of Napoleon Demanded.

### Particulars of the Battle of Mars la Tour.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

### FROM ENGLAND.

**Napoleon's Condition.**

LONDON, August 19, 11:30 A. M.—The Daily News of this morning contains a dispatch stating that Napoleon suffers from febrile monomania. He cries out that he has been betrayed.

The London Times says a dispatch from Berlin states that the French armies were separated at Mars la Tour, and the main army at Metz checked by the First and Second armies of Prussia. The Crown Prince, with the Third Army Corps, is now marching to attack Frossard at Chalons. The dispatch adds: Marshal Bazaine must cut his way through the German army, or the French army of the Rhine must capitulate.

**Prince of Wales.**

The Prince and Princess of Wales are unusually harmonious in their almost open sympathies with the French. The Prince's feeling is believed to rest in his great dislike of his brother-in-law, the Crown Prince of Prussia.

**From the Army.**

LONDON, August 19, 8:30 A. M.—A part of the French army has been forced back to Metz. Its position there is regarded as very critical.

It is believed that preliminary negotiations for peace are under discussion here.

**The Road Open.**

The Times writes an article on the situation, and says the road to Paris is open to the Crown Prince, who may leave Charles Frederick to watch Marshal Bazaine.

**The Blockade.**

A Hamburg letter says the people there are quite reconciled to the blockade, adapting their business to its requirements.

**Opinions of the Press.**

The Morning Post says, semi-officially, no peace negotiations are afoot. The government is satisfied that France will not treat until she is done retreating. All turns on the capture of Paris.

The Post also denies the story recently published of the presence of Prince Murat in England.

**The Battle of Mars la Tour.**

The Times publishes a special telegram from Berlin this morning, which contains the following intelligence: The French army has been separated by the victory of the Prussians at Mars la Tour. The main body has been forced back on Metz and brought to a stand by the extreme right of the army. A battalion of the Seventy-third regiment of the line destroyed a Prussian regiment of lancers, and took its colors. There have been many brilliant cavalry charges, in one of which Gen. Legrand was killed at the head of his division. Gen. Monague is missing. The Prussian Generals Doering and Weddel were killed, and Generals Grooter and Van Panck were wounded. Prince Albert, of Prussia, commanding cavalry, was killed. The following morning we were masters of the position previously occupied by the enemy. On the morning of the 17th several combats with the rear guard took place near Gravelotte. The force of the enemy in the battle of the 16th inst., to be approximated, is estimated at 150,000. We have not yet the exact figures of our losses.

**The French Blockade.**

Advices received here from Copenhagen this morning inform us that the French blockade of the Baltic ports has been declared effective. Ten days are allowed for all vessels running out.

**The Emperor's Illness.**

LONDON, August 19.—Telegrams to-day from Brussels report the Emperor quite ill, with symptoms of intense cerebral excitement. He is said to charge his misadventures to treason. This story is forwarded as one of the rumors of war and is generally discredited.

**Fighting all Day.**

LONDON, August 19, 2:30 P. M.—The following is from the seat of war: There was fighting all day Thursday near Mars la Tour. The latest French dispatches are full of expressions of confidence of victory.

The following additional facts of Tuesday's conflict have been received: A battalion of the 73d French regiment of the line destroyed a regiment of German lancers, capturing their colors. There were several brilliant charges by the French, in one of which Gen. Le Grand was killed. It is reported that Prince Albert, commanding the Prussian cavalry, was killed outright, but this is not confirmed. After a close conflict the French occupied the Prussian position. It is said that the French force engaged numbered one hundred and fifty thousand.

There was severe fighting on the 17th near Gravellotte.

The Emperor is still at Rheims.

The ground between Metz and Verdun has been the scene of constant carnage since Sunday.

### FROM FRANCE.

**Leboeuf's Wife.**

PARIS, August 19.—The report that the wife of Leboeuf is a Prussian is contradicted. The authorities continue to arrest suspected parties. Many discoveries have been made of arms and papers demonstrating a widely extended system of Prussian spying throughout France. The public has been greatly excited by these important developments, and demand imperatively that the severest punishment be meted out to such enemies.

**Patriotism.**

A dispatch from Brittany mentions the patriotic ardor of the entire population. Volunteering in all parts of the Empire is constant and enthusiastic.

**The Battle of Longueville.**

The Figaro to-day has the following details of the battle of Longueville: The battle occurred at Pagny, four kilometers from Metz, [illegible] Longueville as has been stated. The [illegible] occurred on Sunday. Half of our army, [illegible] was about two hundred thousand [illegible] were passing the Moselle at that place [illegible]. The Prussians made a mistake [illegible] about an hour too soon. The corps [illegible] and Decain were able to [illegible] in about half an hour from the [illegible] attack was made. The Prussians evidently [illegible] a plan of the fortification [illegible] which apparently did not contain indication of Fort Quintin, for in trying to avoid Fort St. Julien they marched [illegible] toward Fort St. Quintin, which, [illegible] came within easy range, opened [illegible] destructive fire on them. In [illegible] confusion the Prussians retreated, [illegible] within the range of the guns [illegible] St. Julien, which also opened fire, in[illegible] the loss of the enemy. The Prussians attacked another point of our po[illegible], which was defended by only one regiment of infantry and a masked battery of mi[illegible]. The latter immediately uncovered, [illegible] great havoc in the ranks of the [illegible]. The firing ceased at half-past [illegible] in the evening, having lasted from four [illegible]. We had about 1,000 killed and [illegible] many wounded.

**The Corps Legislatif.**

[illegible] Corps Legislatif last evening, Count [illegible]likao, Minister of War, took the floor, [illegible] response to an inquiry made an ex[illegible]ion relative to the fact of Gen. Trochu [illegible] declared Governor of Paris. The Gov[illegible] regarded it as a wise movement, he [illegible] confide the defense of the city o[illegible] a person eminently qualified to in[illegible] the security of peace in the minds of [illegible]. General Trochu will be placed in [illegible] of his corps. The reserves were [illegible] under his command. Count De Palikao, then informed the corps that it was certain the Prussians had suffered severely in the late engagements. Their center had been especially crippled. They had to retreat to St. Mihiel, but were able to effect a junction with the Prince Royal. The entire regiment of white cuirassiers under command of Count Von Bismarck was totally destroyed near Schlettstadt. French peasants attacked a detachment of Prussian dragoons and made them prisoners. The Count then dwelt upon the fact that a dispatch from a Prussian source made no mention of these French victories. The remarks of the Minister were received enthusiastically by the Deputies.

**An Armistice Demanded.**

PARIS, Aug. 19.—The Prussians sent a flag of truce demanding an armistice for the purpose of burying their dead. They admitted the loss of 8,000 killed. The armistice was refused. In this battle the first corps of the Prussians was commanded by Gen. Manteuffel, and the seventh corps by Count Zastrow. They had fifty thousand infantry, thirty-three thousand cavalry and ninety-six guns.

**Rejoicing in Paris.**

PARIS, Aug. 19.—Intense excitement and enthusiasm at the news of repeated French victories prevails. The streets are full of processions, and crowds of people are roaring the Marseillaise. Notwithstanding the great excitement there has been no disorder.

**The French Wounded.**

PARIS, August 19.—The Empress takes part in the movement in favor of the wounded. She has ordered her apartments at Compeigne prepared for the purpose, and decided upon trying the system inaugurated in America during the civil war of caring for wounded in tents, where plenty of fresh air may be obtained.

It is said on good authority that the Minister of Finance will open the National loan on Monday.

A council of Ministers was held to-day.

**Paris a Stronghold.**

The Constitutionnel to-day publishes an article stating that Paris is now a stronghold. The armed force is very great. The Admiralty has equipped the forts which have been armed completely. Enormous quantities of provisions are stored in the city, and much more is arriving daily.

Mills have lately been erected here capable of furnishing more flour than the resident population could use. Some of the heaviest dealers in grain have engaged to furnish all that is needed, without reference to price, leaving that altogether with the government. The journals compliment such evidences of patriotism.

**More of the McMahon Retreat.**

PARIS, August 19.—Edmund About continues his descriptions of the retreat of McMahon's corps in a letter from Saverne, dated Monday, August 8, as follows: Yesterday (Sunday, August 7th), at six o'clock upon, I know not what, false alarm, perhaps because three or four scouts of the enemy were announced on the side of Steinburg, the Duke De Magenta caused the generale to be beaten, and Saverne thought itself lost, whilst officers and soldiers threw themselves pell mell upon the Pfalsburg road. Three-fourths of the people went off wildly toward the neighboring forests. A sad example was set by the gens d'arms and Sergeant De Ville. The town folks closed their shops and piled up their furniture upon carts. Some farmers drove their cattle before them as in the time of Abraham. There were incredible accumulations both of men and animals in the houses of foresters and the ruins of old castles.

This morning all was calm in town, or to speak more accurately, all dead. Invasion is expected from one moment to another, and no one dreams of defense against the hundred and fifty thousand men of the Prince Royal. The Mayor invites all the bakers and butchers to reopen their shops. A few devoted men and some French women divide themselves between two ambulances, of which one is at the hospital and the other at the Asile Imperial. There remains only sixty wounded. Twenty thousand one hundred and sixty have been sent on to Saarbruck. Almost all the Zouaves and Turcos made their escape last night, fearing they would be murdered by the Prussians. How they have been able to drag themselves as far as Pfalzburg, in such a state as they were in, I scarcely know. They must have stolen horses and carriages. Mine was recovered this morning, at six o'clock, perfectly sound, from half a dozen stragglers, who had replaced the traces with turbans unraveled.

**Ports Closed.**

PARIS, August 19.—The Journal Officiel publishes the following as having been approved by the Empress: Madame—The ports of Cherburg, Brest, L'Orient, Rochefort and Toulon having been declared in a state of seige, if the letter of the provisions of the decree of October 13, 1863, were to be strictly followed, the powers entrusted to the military authorities by virtue of the state of siege should devolve on the Generals commanding the territorial divisions within the limits in which are found these five ports. As these powers are not entrusted to any maritime authority by the terms of the 288th article, except in case of an unforeseen attack, the present circumstances and the general interest in defense of the country demand the abolition of said article; therefore, after having a consultation with the Minister of Marine, I have the honor to propose to your Majesty to decree that maritime prefects be invested with the extraordinary title of superior commanders of all the troops stationed within those five military ports. PALIKAO.

**French Dispatches Sent to the United States Returned to Prussia.**

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—Galliardet telegraphs from Paris to the Courier Des Etats Unis of this morning that in an interview with M. Chevreau, Minister of the Interior, he complains that dispatches which by special favor I have been permitted to send to New York had been transmitted back to Prussia to the detriment of our operations. He further assured me that the chief of the Berlin police had perfected arrangements for receiving the moment they were published dispatches sent from France to Luxembourg, Belgium, Switzerland, and America, which dispatches he momentarily forwarded to the Prussian headquarters. These dispatches have made the enemy acquainted with projected movements on our part, and informed them as regards the strength of our forces at certain points. It consequently follows that Bazaine feels compelled to interdict publishing all army news except such as emanates from his headquarters. The Minister of the Interior will furnish such dispatches as are suitable. The Minister added that Bazaine had said he feared the telegraphic indiscretions, which made known strategic movements to the enemy, less than the demoralizing effect produced on the people by the making known to their families the names of the killed in the battles. Though our army has suffered severely, the concentration upon Chalons is being accomplished. If nothing unexpected happens our forces will be there in three days. There is very much confusion in the dispatches from the army. While advantages are announced as having been gained at various points, no mention is made of a decided victory having been achieved over the enemy.

**Retreating French Army.**

Manifestly Bazaine is attempting to stave off a battle until reaching Chalons, where he can be joined by reinforcements.

I infer from dispatches that our forces are retreating in three columns, and that as often as one is attacked the others go to its assistance, and, having repulsed the enemy, then move on again. Five battles have been fought since the 14th, and five times we have repulsed the enemy. The advantages we gained over the foe at Gravelotte, Mars, La Tour and Don Count recall glories of French campaigns of 1814. Frossard and Bataille are wounded. The latter greviously. The armies of Frederick Charles and Steinmetz has been decimated, but reinforcements for them are constantly arriving. McMahon with part of his advance guards has arrived at Vitry Le Francais. Two divisions have been dispatched to protect his retreat to Chalons. We securely hold Strasbourg, Pfalzbourg, and Thionville. Gen. Trochu has been appointed Commander of Paris and the forces and fortifications in and about Paris. He arrived this morning, and immediately issued a proclamation urging the people to lay aside their political differences and unite in defence. His arrival was opportune. It has occasioned confidence and restrains the revolutionists. Our modern Carnot is now the most popular man in France without exception.

A cable special to the Times, dated Paris, 18th, 4 p. m., says: The nomination of Gen. Trochu to be Military Governor of Paris and the recall of the garde mobile to the capital inspires great confidence among the people, proving that the army of Paris is able to repel any attack of the enemy, and rendering it certain that Paris will be defended.

**Fighting is Going On,**

but Marshal Bazaine will only send a report when the result is certain.

There is no confirmation of the rumor that Prince Frederick Charles is wounded.

I have just heard from a good source the original cause of the

**Hostility of the London Times**

to the Emperor and the sudden wheel around of the London Daily Telegraph in the same direction. Lady Waldegrave, of Strawberry Hill, a great friend of the Orleans family, is dining and wining the London journalists, with a view to make partisans. Delano, of the London Times, dines there three times a week, and has been the more easily won over by her ladyship from the fact that he lost 20,000 francs in the time of the Hohenzollern affair by stock speculations for a rise on the faith of the announcement of the settlement of the war question by Ollivier's organ, Le Constitutionnel. Among the recent conquests of the Siren of Strawberry Hill are Monsieur and Madame Lesq, of the Telegraph. They honored the invitation of her ladyship, and the allegiance of that journal was secured.

The declaration of the Minister of War, in the Chamber this afternoon, created great exultation. Fortune at last seems to smile on the French arms.

PARIS, Aug. 19.—The council of war will not meet until Saturday.

The civil magistrates have examined the rioters of Boulevard Villette, and sent those against whom prima facie evidence of guilt was adduced to prison to await trial before a military court.

The publication of the journals Contre Saucheo and Clocha has been suspended by order of military authority.

There were additional arrests of Prussian spies yesterday.

The private gardens of the Tuilleries have been turned into an out-door military hospital, under the superintendence of Dr. Nelaton.

Members of the Garde Mobile arrive here from the provinces daily by thousands. They are fine men, and need only a few days' drilling to make good soldiers. Gaulois says we now affirm we have a great general at the head of our armies, the greatest proof of which is his calmness in the hour of victory. He awaits sure results before he telegraphs his successes. For whole days he has resisted the temptation to announce good news, until nothing can compromise the hopes he might raise.

**Bank of France.**

Great crowds collect daily around the doors of the Bank of France to obtain specie for bills. Brokers charge a premium of ten per cent. for coin. The Patrie defends the officers of the bank against the charge of negligence in not preparing to meet the demand for small bills, and promises that an enormous quantity will be ready in a few days.

**Movements of the Emperor.**

The Figaro makes the following report of the movements of the Emperor: On Tuesday, the 16th, the Emperor, who had not yet heard of the battle of that day, received the Mayor and Sub Perfect of Verdun and spoke encouragingly to them. He was then accompanied by the Prince Imperial, but was almost entirely without an escort. He went to the railway station and demanded a train. The officers of the road could furnish only a third class car, and the Emperor assured them he was satisfied with that. The Prince Imperial seemed greatly fatigued. The locomotive preceded them to see that the road was clear. Next morning at daylight the Emperor reached Chalons. While at Metz the Emperor issued the following order, which was printed and distributed among the officers: "The Prussians commence an action by putting forward a small force, but placing heavy batteries behind them in good positions; they then form a line of sharpshooters who, under cover of woods, keep up a constant fire and gradually gain the flank of their enemy. When the sharpshooters are well engaged, the Prussians put forward strong bodies of troops, who try to approach as near to the hostile lines as possible unseen. Having given these details, the Emperor concludes by directing his officers to imitate the tactics of the enemy.

PARIS, August 19.—The journal's comment upon the fact announced by the Austrian press that the Pope has been complimenting the King of Prussia on the success of his army.

**Expelled Germans.**

The Germans of the Northern States of the Confederation who have been expelled from France will go to Belgium, and those of the Southern States to Switzerland. The federal government of the latter country has ordered that German-speaking commissaries shall be stationed at Geneva, Verriers and Neufchatel, in order to assist the Germans arriving there without money. The government of the German States promises to refund to Switzerland all expenses incurred in the relief of refugees. Germans who can procure French citizens as sureties are permitted to leave their wives and children in France.

**Troops from Algeria for the French.**

The Constitutionnel says a native chief of Algeria is raising 20,000 cavalry for the French army, which will soon be ready to start at a moment's notice. Over 30,000 Algerian volunteers also demand leave to serve with the army of France.

It is noticeable that crowds of excited people no longer surround the Corps Legislatif, and the ordinary quiet of the city is fully restored. The intense popular interest is apparently subsiding, and there is much less fear of excesses. The conduct of the people along the Boulevard Villette continues good. They aided the police against the rioters of Monday, making many arrests themselves. Prince D'Auvergne has taken possession of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Organizations of corps of sharpshooters are becoming very numerous and will do good service. Prince Napoleon has sent his family to Prangins and his property to Switzerland; the Prince himself is with the army at Chalons.

PARIS, Aug. 19.—Nothing new this morning from the front. The Gaulois says that Pinard, ex Minister of the Interior, was with difficulty dissuaded from interpellating the Chambers, on a proclamation of Gen. Trochu to the Parisians, because the Emperor and Empress were not mentioned in the document. Baron Malontee, a Hanoverian, has addressed an appeal to the Hanoverians in France to form a legion of sharpshooters. He says he is not against Germany, but Prussian tyranny, and that his wish is to combat the Hohenzollerns, who tried to efface from the map of Europe the name of Hanover. M. Lontee is said to be a nephew of Bismarck.

Rentes are quoted at 63 francs 71 centimes.

General Trochu held a meeting this morning with the officers who are to take part in the defense of Paris, at which all necessary measures were adopted. Gen. Trochu has his headquarters at Elysee.

The Liberte says orders were given to cut down the Bois de Boulogne and Vincennes, and adds that the population of Paris need not be alarmed, as this is merely a necessary precaution.

The Corps Legislatif is in session to-day.

**Official Dispatches from Marshal Bazaine.**

PARIS, August 19—The following official dispatches from Marshal Bazaine have been made public.

VERDUN, Aug. 17, 8 P. M.—This Wednesday morning the army of Prince Frederick Charles commenced a sharp attack on the right of our position. The cavalry division of Gen. Porter, and the second corps under Gen. Frossard made firm resistance.

Divisions of other corps, which were in E hellon to-night, and the left of Bazinville, came up successively and went into action, which lasted until nightfall. The enemy displayed considerable force, and made repeated efforts to resume the offensive, which were vigorously repulsed. A fresh corps d'armee endeavored to turn our left. We have everywhere held our positions, and have inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. Our loss is serious. Gen. Battaille was wounded in the heat of the action. A regiment of Uhlans charged on the staff of Bazaine and twenty of the Marshal's escort were placed hors du combat. The captain commanding the escort was killed at 8 o'clock.

**Armistice Refused.**

LONDON, Aug. 19.—It is certain that Prussia has refused the proposition recently made looking to an armistice. She will discuss no proposition outside of Paris. An analogy of the campaign with an advance on Richmond is suggested.

**Monument to Americans.**

The crew of the American war steamer Juniata have resolved to erect a monument to five comrades who died of small-pox.

LONDON, August 19.—The German Hungarian Monthly gives further revelations of the French policies toward Prussia, and not the German Confederation, namely: Certain propositions were made at Salsburg, in 1867, by Napoleon to Beust, the Austrian Prime Minister. The Emperor offered to sustain Austria in demanding the literal fulfillment of the treaty of Prague, insisting that any alliance of Prussia with the South German States should be considered a violation of the compact. The Prussians were to be required to evacuate Mayence and Hesse, north of the river Main, to go with the south of it. Zollverein of the South German States to be established and war to be declared if Prussia hesitated to yield to Austria's demand. Prussia is to be compelled to do justice to Denmark in the matter of the Schleswig Holstein Provinces, and the Southern States were to be coerced, if necessary, into the arrangement. English ships in the Baltic were to be obliged to show their flags and papers at the summons of French cruisers.

### FROM PRUSSIA.

**The King's Demands.**

CARLSRUHE, August 19.—The demands of the King of Prussia are stated to be: First, that he be declared Emperor of Germany; second, that the Province of Alsace, together with the city of Strasbourg, be given to the Grand Duchy of Baden; third, that Bavaria receive full money compensation, in consideration of her services and expenses in the war; fourth, that Napoleon III. be deposed, and that an Orleans Prince be placed upon the throne of France.

The feeling in England and Germany is unusual in favor of these conditions.

**The Recent Fighting.**

BERLIN, August 19.—The Staats Anzeiger has the following details of General Steinmetz's movements: The General succeeded in engaging the enemy while the latter was retreating from Metz in a southerly direction, and obliged him to pause near Aricark, where, approaching on the west bank of the river, Prince Frederick Charles overtook the French left on the 16th. The Prince had the Third Corps, which, although it had been engaged at Saarbrucken and Forbach, instantly attacked the enemy in company with General Stylpnagel's Fifth Division, and maintained its ground against the superior force for six hours, until the Hanover corps, with the Twenty-second and Twenty-fifth divisions, arrived on the scene. These six divisions, under Prince Frederick Charles, repulsed the Third, Fourth, Second and Sixth divisions of the French and the Imperial Guard. The Prussians took two thousand prisoners, two eagles and seven guns, and constrained the enemy to rapid movements from the banks of the Meuse to the fortified city of Metz.

### MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

**Russia Menacing.**

LONDON, August 19.—The World's special telegraph from Russia says the news is almost menacing. There was a demonstration yesterday of the students at Moscow against Prussia, and repressive measures of the Russian authorities against the German and Lettish inhabitants of Esthenia and Courland are reported to be increasing in severity, and active negotiations, the purpose of which is unknown, are going on between St. Petersburg and Vienna.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Almost the entire crew of the bark A. W. Singleton, from a Cuban port, bound to Greenock, perished of Vomito.

ROME, Aug. 19.—The Pope has decided to recall his Nuncio from Vienna, on account of Austria's abrogation of the Concordat.

**Infallibility Duly Proclaimed.**

PARIS, August 19.—Cardinal Antonelli has addressed a letter to the Papal Nuncio at Belgium saying that the Holy See has heard that some of the Bishops think that the Apostolic Constitution, including the dogma of Infallibility, proclaimed by the Ecumenical Council July 8th, is not obligatory upon the church so long as it is not published solemnly and officially by the Pope. The Cardinal says every one should understand that this view is erroneous. The constitution was duly promulgated and the Pontiff confirmed it. It was advertised in all the usual places, and is binding on the whole Catholic world without further notice.

### FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, August 19.—Consols closed at 91¼ for money and 91⅞ on account. American securities easier; 5-20s—62s, 88¾; '65s, old, 87¾; '67s, 86¼; 10-40s, 82¾. Stocks easier; Erie, 17¼; Illinois, 110½; Great Western, 23.

LIVERPOOL, August 19.—Cotton—Sales for the week, 70,000 bales. Exports, 14,000; speculators, 5,000. Stock, 529,000; American, 245,000. Receipts for the week, 22,000 bales; American, 4,000. Market firm. Sales to-day, 12,000 bales. Uplands, 8⅞@9¼; Orleans, 9@9⅛d. Afloat, 45,000 bales; American 34,000. Receipts of wheat for three days, 10,000 quarters; American, 5,000. California white wheat, 10s 7d; red Western No. 2, 8s 10d; winter 9s 10d. Western flour 25s. Corn—No. 2 mixed 30s. Oats 3s 5d@3s 6d. Barley 5s. Peas 38s. Pork quiet at 110s. Beef 11s and quiet. Lard 72s. Cheese 62s. Bacon 57s; Cumberland 56s for short-rib middles. Refined petroleum 1s 5½d. Tallow 43s 6d. Linseed oil £19 15s@£11.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—Tallow —. Whale oil dull at 30s 10d@37s. Calcutta linseed 63s@63s 6d and heavy. Turpentine easier 28 9d@29s.

HAVRE, Aug. 19.—Cotton firm, spot at 97f, afloat nominal.

PARIS, Aug. 19.—The bourse closed firm yesterday; rentes 64f 15c.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 19.—Bonds opened firm at 92⅝@92⅞.

**Out in Kansas.**

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

CENTRALIA, KANSAS, Aug. 15.

We have here now two shoe shops, one livery stable, one lumber yard, one No. 1 grist mill, not yet completed; lawyers, doctors and land agents; so you see we are well represented in all kinds of business. We also have three churches and fifteen preachers. We have preaching every Sabbath. We are a very moral community and there is room for a few more of the same sort. We invite them to come.

We never had better crops of all kinds than we have in Nemaha county this season. Our village is slowly but steadily improving. We number fifty families. Our business may be classed as follows: Three general assortment stores, one hardware store, one drug store, one furniture store, two harness shops, and two blacksmith shops.

[redacted]

[illegible] fortune for the rightful heirs of Robert Edwards—and all that is necessary to be done, is to prove heirship, and enter upon the enjoyment of the estate. The heirs may be numerous and much scattered, and it will perhaps take much time to trace them out, and establish their indentity, but they will be richly repaid for their trouble, expense and loss of time. We understand that there are a number of the Edwards family in this State, and that our fellow-citizen, Hon. John Q. A. King, is a lineal descendant of the Edwards family of New York and Virginia. The grandfather of Gov. King was Gen. John Edwards King, whose mother was an Edwards, and born in Dumfries, Virginia, and her father came from New York. We understand also that the Hon. Geo. T. Edwards, of Russellville, Ky., is another lineal descendant. It behooves the heirs to be at work in proving heirship.

The above, which we copy from the Paducah Kentuckian, may prove interesting to some of the numerous Edwardses who read the COURIER-JOURNAL.

☞ France has followed our example during the war, by suspending specie payments and issuing legal-tender notes. There is this difference, however; we had little or no gold on hand, while the Bank of France has nearly $225,000,000. To suddenly lock up so large an amount of gold naturally disturbs the financial relations of the country. It is estimated that, in addition to the Bank reserve, there is $600,000,000 of coin in the hands of the people. All this is at once demonetized, and will be made an article of export, at a large premium, while that in the bank cannot be touched. Of course, by paying the expenses of the war in depreciated paper the actual cost will be largely increased, as was the case with this country.—[N. Y. Times.

☞ The Gaulois gives a list of the Danish fleet, which it hopes will, ere long, co operate with the French. It consists of one screw steamer of 300,000 horse power and sixty-four guns; five frigates, averaging from thirty-two to fifty six guns; one corvette, armor-clad, of fifteen guns; three corvettes of twelve guns; seven iron gunboats of two guns.

## THE WORKINGMEN.

### Proceedings of the National Labor Congress Yesterday.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 19.—The Labor Congress convened again at 9 o'clock.

Resolutions declaring it to be the duty of the Government to protect every branch of honest industry pursued by its citizens, and that all duty on ship building material be removed, were referred to committee.

A resolution recommending all organizations of protective associations to adopt the eight-hour rule was also referred to a committee.

The fourth and fifth resolutions of the platform were adopted.

An amendment to the sixth resolution, that the accumulated wealth of the nation, which is the result of labor already performed, should be taxed on a graduated basis, so as to make the burden of taxation bear heaviest upon those who have secured to themselves the lion's share of the fruits of American toil, was presented by Mr. Coffin, and warmly discussed.

Mr. Hathaway favored the amendment, declaring it expressed the views of working-women, who are always at the very botton of the pyramid of oppression that rests upon the laboring classes.

Pending the discussion the convention adjourned.

The Chair announced that the Labor Assembly of Cincinnati would pay all the debts contracted by the Congress during its session.

At the opening of the afternoon session of the Labor Congress, Mr. Coffin's substitute for the sixth resolution was lost and the original resolution adopted. This resolution declares that the burden of taxation should rest equally on all classes and interests, and that exemption of government bonds from taxation was a violation of all just principles of revenue laws.

The seventh resolution, declaring that Congress should modify the tariff so as to admit free the necessaries of life, and levy duties for revenue on articles of luxury and on such manufactures as we can produce, was then taken up. The discussion on this was long.

Mr. Flannigan offered a substitute denouncing the present tariff and demanding its repeal.

Mr. Nelson was opposed to this Congress undertaking to enact laws. It should rather enunciate principles.

The substitute was lost and the original resolution was adopted—yeas 61, nays 8.

The eighth resolution was taken up. It declared against the grant of public lands to corporations or their sale to individuals and in favor of giving them free of cost in quantities not exceeding 160 acres to actual settlers.

Mr. Magwyer, of Mo., offered a substitute declaring a sufficiency of the soil an inalienable heritage of the citizen.

Mr. Peters offered a long series of resolutions as an amendment to the substitute.

Mr. Sanford offered a substitute for the whole matter, pending the discussion of which the congress took a recess till 7:30 p. m.

Hon. Thos. H. Weasner died this morning at half-past nine, from cancer of stomach. He was an old resident, and once a prominent business man. He served in the City Council many years, at times as president of that body; was four years a member of the State Senate. As an officer and citizen he has stood in high estimation.

Ex-President Fillmore has issued a call for the Southern Commercial Convention to convene in this city, October 4th. Basis of representation same as adopted at the Memphis convention.

The evening session of the Labor Congress was exciting. The platform as prepared by the committee was adopted. The convention then took up the resolution to inaugurate a new distinctive party, to be called the National Labor Reform party. Isaac Myers, of Baltimore, colored, began a speech in opposition to the movement. He hoped the time would come when he and his people could go with the labor party, but at this time he could not forget the fact that the success of the Republican party was essential to the best interests of his race, and he believed of the white laboring man, too. He charged the Democratic party with being the national foe to labor, and declared that the Republican party naturally guarded the interests of labor. He said there was an agent of the Democratic party on this floor to control the Congress in favor of that party. At this point he was interrupted with many calls to order and to name the man. He declined to name the man and was finally permitted to conclude his speech. When he had finished, Mr. Gilchriest, of Kentucky, jumped to his feet and denounced the speech as an insult to him. He had suppressed many prejudices in coming into this congress, but he did not expect to be insulted by a negro—by a member of an inferior race that had recently been brought out of bondage.

Mr. Campbell, of Kentucky, followed in the same strain.

Others followed in favor of the movement.

The vote was taken by yeas and nays. Mrs. Williard voted yea because she believed even-handed justice would come to both man and woman by this party.

Mrs. Hathoway voted yea in the hope that this party would favor woman suffrage.

Mrs. Lane voted yea because the working-women were looking to the men for such political action as would render woman suffrage unnecessary. Troup, of New York, voted nay.

The resolution was carried with but five dissenting voices.

It was nearly midnight when the Congress adjourned.

Thos. McCoy, of Dry Ridge, Grant county, Ky., a young man of respectability, hung himself last Thursday. No cause is assigned for the act.

A man was caught between two freight cars that he was endeavoring to pass between this morning and badly crushed.

Four boys of this city, John Barton, Eddy Barton, Elias Grigg and James Moore, aged from ten to sixteen years, were drowned this evening by the upsetting of a skiff in Licking river.

## THE NEW DESPOTISM.

### A Man at the Wash Tub and a Woman at the Man.

[From the Sioux City (Iowa) Journal.]

We saw an illustration of woman's rights yesterday.

In a certain house upon a certain street a certain man was sweating over an uncertain wash tub, for it stood on a three-legged stool that looked inclined to topple over. His shirt sleeves were rolled up to his armpits, and his hands were very red and his face was very long. We saw him pull up from the hot, steaming suds a certain garment that suggested a woman's most sacred article of apparel. As he held it a moment in the air it seemed to us that his lips moved in imprecations, and we are quite sure that when it went back into the tub it went with a little more force than duty to the garment required, though it must be confessed it showed very visible effects of the terrible heat and the wretched dust of the dog-day service.

A woman sat in the window, and from her general appearance, which was that of one waiting for clothes to be washed, and from the dogged manner in which she was observed by the man at the tub, we concluded that she was none other than the wife of the martyr, who, instead of keeping her bed, as would have been most modest and appropriate, had been constrained to come forth on account of rebellion on the part of her little man.

Her face, which was stern and uninviting, was resting on her hands, and her hands were supported by her elbows on her knees. Her position in the window brought her feet about twelve inches from the floor, and well into view. They were not by any means delicate, and were covered by a pair of cloth gaiters, considerably down at heel and out at toe, which it is safe to say were put into service before the first three hundred thousand men who resounded to the patriotic call of Father Abraham. The pedestal appendages, thus encased, she tapped nervously together as if they were itching for exercise upon the man sweating at the tub.

We did not remain long in sight of such a scene. Such things have been suggested to us by reading the Revolution and Woman's Journal, and we had even heard of their existence in neighboring States, but we did not dream there was such slavery in Iowa, much less in the free and rollicking town of Sioux City.

Just as we were withdrawing, however, another act in this life drama was performed. By some mishap, which we did not foresee, the miserable stool gave way and the dependent tub, and the abominable suds, and the dozens constituting the wash, went over with a crash and a splash upon the floor. The woman jumped like a tigress upon the hapless victim of a man, and taking one of the terrible gaiters from her terrible feet, she proceeded to give him a scientific walloping.

The man's cries, as he danced around on tiptoe, exhibiting now and then at the window a countenance which, for expression of agony, we never in all our life saw equaled, excited our serious apprehension, and we started off on a run for the police.

We were not successful in finding an officer, and when we returned half an hour afterward the woman was engaged among the ruins, and the man was nowhere to be seen. He was probably locked up in some dark room to go without his supper.

☞ Fall River, where the cotton-spinners' big strike is in progress, makes 183,865,000 yards of cloth a year, consuming 25,253,000 pounds of cotton. The capital stock in these manufactures is $6,740,000. The city stands on a ridge or solid granite, easily quarried, and which has been found of immense value for building purposes, having been supplied in large quantities to distant places for national fortifications, prominent among which are the original erections of Fort Adams at Newport, R. I., and the main part of Fort Sumter, in Charleston harbor. This granite has been utilized in the erection of twenty-one cotton-mills. She has four savings banks, with deposits amounting to over $6,500,000. The increase of population since 1810, when the town numbered only 1,296 souls, has been as follows: In 1820 the census showed a residency of 1,594; 1830, 4,150; 1840, 6,738; 1850, 11,170; 1860, 13,240; 1870, 27,191.

☞ By the 1st of November France will have 2,300,000 Chassepots in store. The production has never slackened for a moment. In July 30,000 per week were manufactured; in August the number will reach 47,000; in September, 52,000; and in October, 60,000.

☞ A lady of color thus delivered herself on the street in Fayette, Mo., the other day, in regard to the Radicals: "Dem poor trash dat now is runnin' arter de niggers vote would skin him for his hide and taller if he could make a picayune off him. 'Deed da would!"

## WASHINGTON.

### The Conditions on which Prussia will Make Peace.

### Trumbull Denies that he was Offered a Cabinet Position.

### The Indian Agencies to be Restored to Civil Control.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

THE WAR.

WASHINGTON, August 19.—The Prussian Minister in conversation expresses the opinion that, if, after a decisive battle, which he now believes to be impending, there should be an attempt at mediation on the part of European powers, Prussia would exact the dethronement of the Napoleonic dynasty, and demand guarantees for the future that France would respect existing territorial lines and pay Prussia the expenses of the present war.

Neither the French nor Prussian Ministers nor the State Department have any dispatches which furnish anything additional to the press dispatches; but the former express the belief that by Sunday the result of the war will be determined by a great battle.

The Consul of North Germany, at Baltimore, has a telegram from Berlin to forward the surgeons attached to the Baltimore and Bremen line of steamships, who are detained in the former port. The Prussian army is deficient in surgeons.

BEN. WADE.

It is among the gossip of the town that Ben. Wade was offered, during his recent visit here, a foreign mission, which he declined. It is believed to have been the China mission.

TOBACCO.

In reply to a letter inquiring whether a tobacco manufacturer may send the stems produced from the manufacture of plug tobacco to a distance from the factory to be ground, and then returned to the factory in bulk for labels and stamps by simply increasing the amount of the penal bond, the Acting Commissioner of Revenue decides that if a manufacturer proposes to manufacture tobacco at a place away from his factory, as above indicated, he must pay a special tax, give a new bond, and qualify as a manufacturer at the proposed place of business, and must pack and stamp his tobacco in the factory where it is manufactured.

NEW BANK.

The Controller of Currency has authorized the approval of an application for the establishment of a national gold bank at Franklin, Ky., under the new law.

SENATOR TRUMBULL

is here, and denies that he has been offered a Cabinet position.

POSTAL SERVICE.

The Superintendent of the special service division of the Postoffice Department has gone to Omaha to complete the postal railway service on the Pacific railroad from Omaha to San Francisco. The postal-car system has been in operation as far west as Omaha for nearly a year past, giving great satisfaction, and the demand for its extension to San Francisco has been irresistible.

INDIAN AGENCIES.

The army bill having abolished the military Indian agents, the Secretary of the Interior has made arrangements with the Indian Bureau for restoring the agencies to civil control. More attention than heretofore is to be paid to moral qualifications and capacity.

[To the Associated Press.]

CENSUS RETURNS.

WASHINGTON, August 19.—Returns of the census are reaching the Superintendent's office very rapidly. Reports of the enumeration of nearly the whole of Kansas were received to-day. The Southern States are slow.

NATIONAL BANKS.

The Comptroller of the Currency to-day authorized the establishment of a National Bank at Richmond, Kentucky, and one at New Orleans, under the fifty-four-million clause of the currency act.

### Storm at Evansville.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

EVANSVILLE, Aug. 19.—There was a fearful hurricane in the city to-day, blowing down church steeples, chimneys, and shade trees, and started the pilot-house of the Mary Miller six inches forward, blew all the sash out, blew the door off its hinges and the forward bulkhead out of the pilot-house.

John Tawhill, a milkman, was killed by lightning while milking a cow in his stable. The storm was accompanied by a deluging rain and terrific thunder.

## STARVATION.

### A Child Four Months Old Literally Starved to Death.

[From the Syracuse Courier.]

A case that looks very much like child starvation came to light in Beach street, near Water, Eighth ward, yesterday afternoon. A Mrs. Fogarty, a Welsh widow woman, and formerly named Davis, is cohabiting with a man named Edward Purcell, an Englishman. The woman commenced living with Purcell about two years ago. Before the two came together they are represented to have been very respectable people. The woman had three children by her former husband, two boys and one girl. No marriage ceremony was performed, and a few months later a child was born which lived but a short time. On the 16th of May another child resulted from this unhallowed union, and this is the one whose death appears to have been hastened by starvation.

The father states that since he commenced living with Mrs. F. he has been going to the bad. The woman has a similar story to tell, and both statements are likely true, as they have become, from all accounts, about as bad as they ought to be. The father affirms that the child has been sickly, and that it would eat little or nothing. The neighbors say that the father and mother have been in the habit of becoming intoxicated and remaining away from the baby for hours at a time, until it had become reduced to skin and bones. To quiet the child's cries it was then fed with paregoric, until the father says he told Mrs. Fogarty he knew she would kill the baby. She allowed that she knew how to bring up children, if she did occasionally get drunk, and she would give her baby all the paregoric she chose to. The neighbors lately, on going into the dwelling, would not be allowed to see the child, the mother taking special pains to hide it away. The father also says he was ashamed to have anybody see the baby, it had became so poor.

Yesterday morning at an early hour in the forenoon the parents went on their usual spree. The father thinks the child was alive about 9 o'clock yesterday forenoon, although he did not take it up, not sleeping with his wife, but lying on a lounge in the front room. The woman asserts the babe was alive at 10 o'clock a. m. A few hours later she was carousing in the basement of a neighboring dwelling. From there she went to another neighbor's residence near, and here she and Mr. Purcell met and enjoyed a fight. About 2 o'clock in the afternoon the father, who had not been at home since morning, went to the residence of Mrs. Merrill, who lives next door north, and requested a Mrs. Hocknell to go and look after the baby, as he thought it had not had anything to eat since morning. Mrs. H. went into the house and into the bed-room.

Upon the bed she saw two children lying, one, the baby, in front. She was somewhat startled to find the child's eyes staring and set, and the mouth wide open. Shaking the infant, a swarm of flies flew from its mouth, and the poor woman was so startled that she almost shrieked, "the baby is dead!" It was too true. Life had at last departed from the little skeleton. Paregoric and neglect had done their work.

Just back of the dead body, and almost clasping the little form in its arms, lay the youngest child of the woman—a boy about two years old. He was sleeping sweetly—the living and the dead side by side.

When Mrs. Fogarty was informed that her child was dead, she said she didn't care, indeed "she was glad of it!" She immediately ordered all the women out of the house, saying that she would wash and dress her own child. Driving them all out, she proceeded to lay the infant out. It was wrapped in an old flannel petticoat and laid in the bed.

The body of the child is nothing but skin and bones. It is barely twenty inches long, while its arms are like pipe stems and its legs not much larger. The right of its face, and of its legs and hands, present a bruised appearance. The mother affirms these marks were on the child when it was born.

Yesterday afternoon and evening an excited crowd of men, women, and children congregated in front of the house and surrounded it. Boys and girls and women were climbing up to the windows and looking through every crevice to see if they could catch a glimpse of the body. Many threats were made against Mrs. F., it being supposed that she hastened the death of the child by starvation.

Officer Hewitt, who lives in that locality, took the parents into custody, and brought them to the police-office, where they were lodged in the cells. They will probably have an examination this morning.

**How Far to Paris.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Strasbourg is | 312 miles from Paris. |
| Metz is | 244 miles from Paris. |
| Nancy is | 219 miles from Paris. |
| Bar-le-Duc is | 157 miles from Paris. |
| Chalons (sur-Marne) is | 109 miles from Paris. |
| Rheims is | 106 miles from Paris. |


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WHOLESALE GROCERS
AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 807 Main St.,
au30deodlm-1stp North side, between Eighth and Ninth.

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NEW ALBANY GLASS WORKS,
MANUFACTURES DOUBLE AND SINGLE THICK
WINDOW GLASS,
Also, Vials, Bottles, Flasks, Demijohns, and Carboys.
Office and Warerooms at the Works,
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Cleveland Insurance Co.,
CLEVELAND, OHIO.
Cash Assets Over Half a Million Dollars.
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JNO. J. SHIPHERD, As. Sec. S. D. McMILLAN, V. P.
Louisville Insurance and Banking Co., STATE AGENTS.
THIS standard Company will establish Agencies in the principal towns throughout the State. Reliable Agents wishing to represent the Company may communicate with the undersigned at Louisville until Sept. 1, 1870. J. M. GLEASON, Special Ag't.
jy30 Sa&Th

THE GREAT WESTERN
MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW YORK.
Office, No. 90 Nassau St.
Cash Capital and Assets, over $500,000.
New Policies issued in 1869 amounting to $4,932,461.
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All its policies and dividends are non-forfeitable. Dividends declared annually.
It issues all approved forms of policies—ordinary life, single payment, annual (five, ten, fifteen and twenty year), endowment, joint life, and annuities.
Its policies impose no unnecessary restrictions upon travel, occupation or residence.
It is a purely mutual company, the entire surplus earnings over the actual cost of insurance being divided equally among the assured.
Thirty days' grace given for payment of premiums.
The abovementioned features, embracing every accommodation not inconsistent with entire security to the company—make the Great Western Mutual one of the most liberal Life Insurance Companies in the United States.
Parties who contemplate insuring would do well to address
WM. F. LEWIS, Gen'l Agent,
BRANCH OFFICE, 134 MAIN ST.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
☞ Agents wanted in every town in Kentucky.
ap22 deod4m

SAWYER & JUDSON,
Sole Agents for the sale of
NASHAWANNUCK MANUFACT'G COMPANY'S
SUSPENDERS, FRILLS & WEBS,
AND
RUSSELL MANUFACTURING CO.'S SUSPENDERS,
ALSO, EXCLUSIVE LICENSEES
For the manufacture and sale of the popular
"RUSSIAN BRACE."
No. 84 Chambers st., N. Y. jy27 deod13-1stp

Sewer and Drain Pipe.
I HAVE a large assortment of Stone Pipe, all sizes, which I am prepared to lay at short notice.
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$16,000 for $1!
The Grand Prize Drawing
For the benefit of the
DOMINICAN CHURCH
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY,
will certainly take place on the 31st of September.
There are two beautiful residences valued at $16,000 to be drawn.
The tickets are sold for one dollar each, and can be had at the office of the Catholic Advocate, W. Scott Glore's and J. C. Webb's book stores and other places. au14 dtf

INSTITUTE FOR
Mental and Nervous Diseases.
THIS institution is now open for the accommodation of female patients. It is located on the Maysville pike near the city of Lexington. Its grounds are the most beautiful and attractive of any in Kentucky. Nearly fifty acres of lawn and garden, beautifully laid out in extended walks, and planted in shade and ornamental trees, will afford recreation to the inmates and aid essentially in restoring them to health. For terms of admission apply to
DR. W. S. CHIPLEY,
Superintendent, Lexington, Ky.
J. S. WILSON,
Chairman Board Directors.
R. D. SAYRE,
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J. F. ROBINSON, Jr.,
au18 dlm BENJ. BUCKNER.

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For General Household Purposes
Is BETTER and CHEAPER than Soap.
Does its work quickly, easily, and with less labor than any other compound; cleans windows without water; removes stains from wood, marble and stone; cleans and brightens knives and table ware; for general house cleaning is unequaled; polishes tin, brass, iron, copper, and steel; removes oil, rust and dirt from machinery; removes stains from the hand which soap will not take off, &c. Sold at all Grocery, Drug and Notion Stores.
Wholesale { 211 Washington street, New York; 30 Oxford st., London. my1 eodem

LOUISVILLE STABLES,
83 Main st., one square above Galt House,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
J. W. SHOCKENCY,
PROPRIETOR.
HORSES and MULES on hand and for sale at all times.
Especial attention given to buying and selling on commission.
☞ Stock cared for in a proper manner and on reasonable terms. Men furnished free of charge to bring stock to and from Cars and Boats. au12 eod12

Notice to Drovers.
PEOPLE'S
Sale, Feed, and Trading Stables,
SAVANNAH, GA.
AT this commodious Stable I have unsurpassed facilities for the accommodation of Drovers with rooms and board and their Stock with all that can be desired on the part of the Drovers. Saddles, bridles, brake-wagons, buggies and harness for the use of my customers free of charge. Superior accommodations for two hundred head of stock over all others in this city.
au4 dlm P. M. DOUGHTY, Proprietor.

PIANOS.
J. HINZEN. E. ROSEN.
HINZEN & ROSEN,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
Market street, north side, bet. Sixth and Seventh,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
An assortment of good second-hand Pianos for sale or rent very cheap. Will rent, and let the rent of new pianos apply to the purchase.

BAKERY.
ENGLISH home made family bread can always be found at my bakery, at 186 Market st., between Fifth and Sixth. Also, fresh cakes at wholesale and retail.
au4 d3m JOHN OTTO MUNCH.

DRY GOODS.

Mosquito Netting & Bars.
90 and 108 inch Bobbinet, white and colored; Gauze Nets, do do do; 2,500 Government Bars, made up, suitable for hospital cots, &c.; Received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
au10 70 and 72 Sixth street.

Glass Buttons.
A LARGE stock of fancy Glass Buttons just received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
au10 70 and 72 Sixth street.

Velvet Ribbons.
200 CARTOONS Silk Velvet Ribbons, from Nos 1½ to 9; Nos. 2, 3, 5, and 6 Cotton do do.
Just received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
au10 70 and 72 Sixth street.

Irish Linens.
A LARGE stock assorted qualities. Just received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
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Pure Mohair Lusters.
NOS. 6F, 7F, 8F, 9F, 10F, 11F, and 12F.
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au10 70 and 72 Sixth street.

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ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORK manufactured by SNEAD, SAYRE, & O'BRIAN, Fourteenth, bet. Grayson and Walnut sts. ja8 dtf

DORN, BARKHOUSE & CO.—Com. Merchants and U. S. Bonded Warehouse, 3 W. Main.

JOYCE & KARINS, Marble Works, No. 109 north side Jefferson st., bet. Third & Fourth.

LOUISVILLE MALT HOUSE, 21 and 23 6th st., bet. Main and river. STEIN & DOERN, Prop's.

LANE DAVID—Sheet-iron worker, 473 & 475 Main st., north side, bet. Twelfth and Thirteenth.

DENTISTRY.

J. P. CANINE,
DENTIST,
and manufacturer of Porcelain Teeth, No. 170 FIFTH STREET, bet. Green and Walnut, west side, Louisville Ky. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of the Nitrous Oxide Gas. ja12 dtf

REMOVAL.

Office Removed.
DR. DOUGLAS MORTON has removed to No. 146 Second street, between Green and Walnut, with Dr. Cummins, where he can be found during office hours from 9 to 10 A. M., 1 to 3 P. M., and at night. au17 dtf

STEAMBOATS.

FOR SALE—THE STEAMER NAT WILLIAMS—Now lying at the foot of Clay st. She is 112 feet long, carries 128 tons, and is suitable for a small river or shore trade. Apply to G. S. MOORE & CO., or WM. C. KIMBLE. jy1 dtf

FOR CINCINNATI,
THE NORTH AND EAST.
U. S. Mail Line Steamers.
MORNING MAIL BOAT, making all way landings, departs at 10 A. M. except Sunday.
BEN. FRANKLIN....Capt. SAM. HILDRETH.
GEN. BUELL....Capt. C. DAVID.
EVENING EXPRESS, landing at Madison only, departs at 4 P. M.—on Sunday at 2 P. M.
UNITED STATES....Capt. R. M. WADE.
GEN. LYTLE....Capt. D. WHITTEN.
These boats make close connection at Cincinnati with the fast trains and through palace cars for the East.
For passage and railroad tickets to all points North and East, apply on board or at the Union R. R. Ticket Office, corner of Fourth and Main streets. Freight Office on wharf-boat, foot of Third street.
FRANK CARTER, Sup't.
JAS. FERRIER, G. P. A. jan11 dtf

The new, elegant and light draught passenger steamer,
SOUTHWESTERN, { T. E. JACOBS, Master. THOS. JACOBS, Clerk.
Will leave for New Orleans, Shreveport and Jefferson, Texas, on This Day, the 20th, at 5 P. M., positively.
MANN W. SATTERWHITE, Agent.

For Red River, Direct.
For Shreveport and Jefferson.
LIGHTEST....BOOT, Master.
Will leave as above on Saturday, the 27th, at 5 p. m., from city wharf.
B. C. LEVI, Agent.

United States Mail and Express Company Packet For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson.
TARASCON....MATHER, Master.
Will leave as above on This Day the 20th, at 5 P. M.
B. C. LEVI, Agent.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.'s Steamer
NICK LONGWORTH....LEW. YATES, Master.
For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans on Saturday, the 20th, at 12 M.
B. C. LEVI, Agent.

For Cairo, Memphis, and N. Orleans.
LEONIDAS....MARATTA, Master.
Will leave as above on Wednesday, the 24th inst., at 5 P. M.
B. C. LEVI, Agent.

For Cairo, Memphis, and Friar's Point.
A. J. WHITE { GEO. MALONE, Master. C. G. SMITHER, Clerk.
This new and elegant passenger steamer will positively leave for the above and all intermediate points on Saturday, the 20th inst., at 4 o'clock p. m.
MONTCALM & CO., Agents.

Special Notice to Shippers.
Through receipts and rates given to all points on White and Arkansas rivers by the A. J. White.
MONTCALM & CO., Agents.

"Old Reliable"
Louisville, Madison, and Carrollton Packet,
LEONORA No. 2.
E. M. GARRETT, Master....W. T. GRAHAM, Clerk.
Leaves the foot of Fourth street for Madison, Carrollton, and all intermediate landings every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 10 o'clock P. M.
ap20 dtf FRANK CARTER, Sup't.

For White River.
Through bills of lading given to all points on White, Little Red, and Black rivers over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and the Memphis and White River Packet Company's elegant United States mail-boats, leaving Memphis Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 5 P. M.
J. W. FORBES, Agent,
au28 dly No. 6 Fourth street.

For Arkansas River.
Through bills of lading given to all points on Arkansas river over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and the Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company's elegant line of United States mail boats that leave Memphis on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 5 P. M.
J. W. FORBES, Agent,
au28 dly No. 6 Fourth street.

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TO THE PUBLIC!
Great One Dollar Sale!
EVERYBODY INTERESTED.
Extraordinary sale of Diamond and Gold Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Musical Instruments, Sewing Machines, Dry and Fancy Goods, Table Cutlery, Photograph Albums, Articles of Virtu and an endless variety of Foreign and Domestic Goods, both useful and ornamental, at a uniform price of ONE DOLLAR each.
Agents wanted everywhere. Great inducements offered. Send for circular. Address
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fe3 d2aw3m 193 Broadway, New York.

C. B. & J. F. Mitchell & Co.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
97 & 99 LEONARD ST.,
NEW YORK.
fe23 d6m

WINTERSMITH'S
TONIC SYRUP,
—OR—
IMPROVED CHILL CURE!
A Certain Remedy for Every Form of
FEVER AND AGUE.
Contains No Quinine or Arsenic.
Is Pleasant to the Taste.
Chills Once Broken Do Not Return.
It accomplishes the work by removing the cause of the disease. Unlike Chill Remedies generally, it requires no purgative to be taken with it, the medicine itself acting gently and agreeably upon the Liver and Bowels, effectually removing the cause of the disease, not merely checking it, as is the case where quinine and arsenic are used, which are the principal ingredients of most of the medicines in the market. All who have had Chills and Fever, and have taken quinine or arsenic, are aware that the medicines often leave the system in an unhealthy condition, making it more difficult to relieve it of their effects than of the original disease.
Wintersmith's Improved Chill Cure leaves the system in a perfectly healthy condition with no bad effects in any way to be worn off.
Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

WINTERSMITH'S
WORM CANDY
—OR—
SANTONIN LOZENGES!
The most reliable Vermifuge ever offered to the public. Entirely harmless. Safe for children of any age.
Thousands of children die annually for want of a reliable Worm Destroyer. This can be depended upon as a certain remedy.
CHILDREN ARE FOND OF THEM.
Extract from letters received daily: "Send me one gross Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges. None others give the same satisfaction."
Price 25 cents per box.

WINTERSMITH'S
IODIZED
Sarsaparilla and Stillingia,
The Great Blood Purifier,
Contains three grains Iodide Potash to the dose.
A certain cure for all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood,
SUCH AS
Scrofula or King's Evil, Cutaneous Diseases, Rheumatic Diseases, Syphilis, Mercurial Diseases, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Liver Complaint, Loss of Appetite, Pimples on the Face, Boils, Erysipelas, Sore Eyes, Scald-Head, Tetter Affections, General Debility, Low Spirits, Female Complaints, &c.
It is not a secret nostrum, but is prescribed and recommended by all intelligent physicians.
Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

WINTERSMITH'S
EXTRACT BUCHU,
AND
Pareira Brava,
THE GREAT DIURETIC,
A CERTAIN AND SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR
Calculus Gravel, Non-retention or Incontinence of the Urine, Mucous Discharges, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Inflammation of the Bladder, Gleet, Diabetes, and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs.
It has all the virtues of the fresh Buchu leaves, greatly increased in its efficacy by being combined with the other ingredients (Pareira Brava, Cubebs, Juniper Berries, and Spirits of Nitre) in such a way as to add greatly to its curative powers.
In all cases of weakness arising from diseases that have been neglected or not properly cured it is a specific. It is also of great service in many diseases peculiar to the female sex, and especially is it so at that period termed a
CHANGE OF LIFE.
Prepared with great care and skill by chemist of long experience.
Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

PETER, POWERS & COOPER,
(SUCCESSORS TO WILSON, PETER & CO.)
Wholesale Druggists,
272 Main Street, bet. Seventh and Eighth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
General Wholesale Agents
☞ For sale by all Druggists.

# Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 28, 1870.


TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE DAILY.

One year, by mail.....$12 00
Six months.....6 00
Three months.....3 00
Single copy, per week.....25
Single copy.....5
Delivered in the city, per week.....25

THE SUNDAY COURIER-JOURNAL.

One year, by mail.....$2 00
One year, delivered in the city.....2 00

The DAILY COURIER-JOURNAL, including Sunday's issue, by mail, $14 a year; delivered to city subscribers at 25 per week. The SUNDAY issue by mail, $2 per year; when paid at the office, Fifty cents. The SEMI-WEEKLY issue a week for 75 cents; serves three a week, 25 cents.

THE WEEKLY.

Single copy, one year.....$1 00
Single copy, six months.....75
Five to ten copies, one year, each.....1 00
Twenty copies and over, one year, each.....1 00

An extra copy is allowed to the club agent for every club of ten at $1 00 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional ten subscribers; and as extra copy is allowed for every club of twenty at $1 00 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional twenty subscribers.

PAYMENTS ALWAYS TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.

Money to be sent in postoffice orders or drafts, and when these can not be procured by mail at our risk. If to be sent by express it will be paid for by us on the presentation at the Postoffice, whose certificate will be required in case of its loss.

SPECIMEN COPIES SENT GRATIS ON APPLICATION.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

(*Eight lines of solid agate to constitute a square.*)

Daily Courier-Journal.

1ST AND FOURTH PAGES—$1 per square for each insertion.

SECOND AND THIRD PAGES—$1 per square for each insertion for the first week; 75 cents per square for each insertion for the second week, and 50 cents per square for each insertion thereafter. One square for one month, $10; two months, $20; three months, $30; every other day one month, $15; two months, $25; three months, $35.

For Sale," "To Rent," "Wants," "Boarding," &c., Marriages, Deaths, Obituaries, Society and religious notices, 10 cents per line for each insertion. No advertisement for less than 10 cents.

City Features" 25 cents per line, "City Items" 20 cents per line, "Local Notices" 15 cents per line and "Special Notices," 15 cents per line, each insertion. Medical," "Astrologer" and "Lottery" advertisements 50 per cent. additional.

Quite and short-type advertisements double price. Double column advertisements 25 per cent. additional. Parties desiring to occupy first places to pay 25 per cent. additional.

All advertisements, except for established business houses, with whom we have running accounts, must be paid for in advance.

All bills due on first insertion of advertisement. All bills with regular advertisers rendered monthly.

Weekly Courier-Journal.

Two dollars per square of eight lines solid agate for each insertion. No advertisement or notice for less than ten lines. Editorial notices, items, &c., double the rates of daily.

☞ Rejected articles will not be returned to writers and all news matter which is used will be paid for. What charges is specified by the correspondents.

## Notice to Candidates.

All communications recommending candidates for office will be charged for. Matter of this description is of a purely private and business character, relating to the interests of individuals and not coming under the head of news. There is scarcely a mail that does not bring us a quantity sufficient to fill the whole issue of the COURIER-JOURNAL, and discriminations being at once distasteful and invidious, we are compelled to put the matter upon a strictly commercial footing.

## To Advertisers.

Advertisers who wish to avail themselves of the advantages of our extraordinarily large edition on Sunday morning, will hand in their favors not later than 8 o'clock this evening.

## KENTUCKY NEWS.

Hon. Joshua F. Bell was in his 50th year when he died.

Boyle county will not vote on the Shelby railroad subscription until some time in September.

The colored people will hold their first fair in Graves' Woods, near Lexington, from the 4th to the 7th of October.

The Elizabethtown News says that Mr. Velma Hughes was not shot in Illinois, but was killed by the machinery in a coal mine which he was superintending.

A young man from Danville, named Collins, has been committed in Henderson for playing detective, arresting negroes and passing checks on banks where he had no deposits.

Three miles east of Sharpsburg, in Bath county, on the 12th inst., a negro named Dan Taylor stabbed Dan. Ratcliffe, another colored man, twice in the back and then cut his throat, killing him instantly. Buras escaped.

A disastrous fire occurred at Nebo, in Hopkins county, on Tuesday morning. The store-rooms of Messrs. Watwood & Rutherford, A. P. Boston, D. H. Headley, and a shoe-shop, were entirely destroyed. No loss except the buildings, which will amount to some three or four thousand dollars.

One of the heaviest rains that have visited us this year, says the Madisonville Times, fell here on last Thursday. The creeks and branches were swollen to their banks' edge, and great damage was done the corn crop, as much of it, so we learn from farmers, was blown flat upon the ground, and as it is just in roasting ear, of course it will rot before maturity.

On Thursday of last week, near Smith's Mills, in this county, says the Henderson Reporter, Robt. Hancock stabbed, and it is thought fatally, his brother in-law, H. C. Barter. They were at work in the field, when a dispute arose about a piece of land. High words ensued, and Hancock, becoming excited, drew his knife and cut Barter on the neck, and stabbed him in the breast. After the difficulty Hancock had Barter taken to the house, sent a physician to attend him, and made his escape into Indiana.

In Mason county the fine prospect for corn induces the farmers to believe that hogs will bear a good price this fall. Stock hogs are selling readily at $5 per hundred. Mule colts from $50 to $80 apiece, according to quality. Cattle are selling from 5 to 6 cents per pound, ranging from 1,000 to 1,300 pounds, while heavy steers are held a cent or two higher. Calves are scarce and in demand. The hemp and oat crops are good, while all kinds of vegetables, fruit, &c., are in plentiful supply, except peaches. The hay crop is all secured and is up to the average.

Dr. G. W. Wroten, editor of the Big Sandy Herald, came down to Maysville to wollop Maj. W. Pike, editor of the Ohio River Traveller "for words spoken in debate." The Bulletin describes as follows the combat which occurred in that city on Tuesday last: "It appears that Mr. Pike, while passing up Second street, just in front of the store of Mullins & Hunt, was suddenly assailed by Dr. Wroten, who struck several blows with a cane, over the head and shoulders. In the hand-to-hand combat that followed, both parties fell to the pavement, Wroten receiving a severe bruise on the side of his face from which the blood flowed, though not profusely. When they arose to their feet Pike immediately drew a pistol, and Wroten followed suit; but before they could shoot, Mr. Thomas Davis, the editor of the Maysville Republican, and several others who were standing near the scene of combat, interposed, and put an end to a rencounter that might have proved fatal to one or both of the parties engaged. They were separated before Major Coons, who, after carefully hearing all the testimony relating to the affair, fined Wroten $5 and costs."

## SOUTHERN NEWS.

Whittemore has withdrawn from the canvass for Congress in South Carolina.

Bishop Early is lying very low at Lynchburg, Va., and his death is momentarily expected.

John H. Wimbish, tried at Lynchburg, Va., for the killing of Major E. C. Randolph, was acquitted.

Died suddenly, at Hillsboro, Tenn., on the 10th inst., Mrs. Elizabeth Wilkins, wife of John A. Wilkins, Esq.

Governor Scott, of South Carolina, has commenced arming the colored militia, and has five companies already organized.

Mr. Morton P. Bledsoe, recently manager of the American Hotel in Staunton, Va., is now at the Howard House in Baltimore.

Tatum, Grant's Quaker Indian Agent on the Tonto territory, has given up his peaceful notions, and now favors war to the knife.

The Shenandoah (Va.) Herald says that grasshoppers are ravaging the country around about. Vegetation of all kinds has been most mercilessly assailed.

The death, at Buffalo Springs, Mecklenburg county, Va., on Monday, of Col. Augustine C. Buitt, one of the oldest as well as most respected members of the bar of Petersburg, Va., is announced.

Mr. Leroy Napier, one of the oldest, and before the war one of the wealthiest, citizens of Macon, Ga., died Tuesday morning, after a brief illness, at his residence in Vineville, in the seventy-seventh year of his age.

Mr. Henry Heiss, of the Nashville Banner, has been offered the position of managing editor of the St. Louis Times. Mr. Heiss is one of the best journalists in the South, and would be a tower of strength to the Times.

Two negro boys attempted to throw a train of the Chesapeake and Ohio road from the track, near Hanover Courthouse, Va., on Tuesday last, so that they might get aboard and ride to Richmond. They went to Richmond, but as prisoners.

The masquerade and fancy-dress ball at the White Sulphur Springs last Thursday night was quite a success. The proceeds resulting from admissions' fees, $1 each, were appropriated for the benefit of the needy sufferers by the horrid accident at Jerry's Run.

The recent cold rains have injured the crop prospects in Franklin, Tenn., considerably. The corn has grown so rapidly that it is brittle, and a slight wind will break it down. In the way much corn will be destroyed. Cotton shapes are falling off badly, and unless they have some dry weather soon, the crop will be seriously injured.

The Elyton (Ala.) Herald says that the Chinese at Red Gap were engaged in a considerable row among themselves Sunday week. It seems that one had been accused of some act and reported on to the rest by a small Chinese boy—a quarrel arose, sides were taken, and a general melee ensued. The weapons were long poles cut from the woods, which were used with a will. No serious injury was inflicted on any one.

On Friday last a horrible accident, caused by the explosion of kerosene oil, occurred to two young girls, aged about fifteen to eighteen respectively, the daughters of Mr. Edward Heiser, residing several miles west of Churchville, in Augusta county, Va. The older members of the family were absent at the time, and the accident occurred while kindling a fire with kerosene, the flames communicating to the can. The affrighted girls, with their clothes ablaze, ran to the residence of A. B. Lightner, Esq., a distance of half a mile, upon reaching which they were most horribly burned, their clothes being literally burned off of them. Everything in human power was done for the sufferers by the family of Mr. L. The medical aid of the Drs. Wilson, of Churchville, was immediately summoned, but, notwithstanding the skill with which it was rendered, it failed to save the lives of these unfortunate girls. Death put an end to their sufferings—the elder, Lotitia, dying on Friday afternoon, and the younger, Amanda, lingering until the afternoon of Saturday. They were buried side by side in the grave-yard at Hebron.

If the withdrawal of Messrs. MARSHALL and TRABUE was not intended to consolidate the opposition to Mr. BECK upon Mr. TALBOTT, it is altogether creditable to the gentlemen who have withdrawn. Whatever the purpose may have been, however, it will strengthen Mr. BECK, because he is known to be the second choice of those who preferred TRABUE and MARSHALL. As the race stands, he will walk over the track.

The editor of the Mobile Register says he would not give a pipe-full of Kentucky tobacco to see Hamlet with the part of HAMLET left out. Nor should we. But we prefer to see some one else than Sambo personate the Prince of Denmark. We don't think Sambo is nice in the part. And after all Hamlet is a dismal, tragical piece, and we have had about enough of that sort of thing. We need something sunny and pleasant.

The following note is eminently satisfactory and explanatory. It is well:

*To the People of the Eleventh District:*

There are too many candidates upon the track. As between ourselves, the matter could be easily arranged, but with the others no compromise whatever can be effected; therefore we have determined to leave the canvass to them.

The excitement, already too great, is increasing, and we fear our respective friends, if a better feeling should not be brought about, will not support the nominee with that cordiality required in order to insure the success of the Democracy in the November election.

At the same time we withdraw from the contest, we desire to express our high appreciation of the generous kindness of the people before whom we have been so long, and by whom we have been met with such liberal and agreeable hospitality.

L. G. MARSHALL.
S. F. J. TRABUE.

The venerable editor of the Mobile Register and his young attendant, the editor of the Montgomery Mail, remind us of the good Sir FLORIMART and the youthful ROLANDO, who got astride of a hyppogriff and went out in a forest of Brittany to hunt turkey cocks. They swore both jointly and separately that they would have turkey-cock or nothing. They found none. The woods were cleared of turkey-cocks. They starved a whole month in order to keep their vow of turkey-cock or nothing. At last Sir FLORISMART, who grew faint and weak with hunger and age, says, "ROLANDO, don't you think we had better come down to a robin?" But ROLANDO, who was yet strong and hearty, replied, "By the blood of the holy billy-goat, never." So, as the legend runs, Sir FLORISMART lay down and died, and some benevolent ladies came along and resuscitated the gallant ROLANDO with bits of bread and butter.

The Mobile Register copies our summing up of the recent Democratic victory in Kentucky, and then with a flourish, as if the figures were unprecedented, exclaims: "This is the triumph of the white basis." It is simply the triumph of good, sound, old-fashioned Kentucky sense, which, in spite of the negro vote, gives a majority of fifty thousand against the Radicals. But three figures are not unprecedented. We have been carrying the State hitherto by seventy-five thousand and ninety thousand majority. The fifty thousand majority means that we are safe enough in our position, and need not be alarmed about the negro vote. It tells us that the negro, as a voter, is not in our way, and it warns us to see to it, since the power is in our own hands, that he gives us as little trouble as a citizen and a laborer. This is what the Kentucky election amounts to, notwithstanding the vague clap-trap of the Bourbons.

The Bourbons are tremendous as to "principles." Their wretched little war on the negroes, which is as useless as it is wrong, is a great "principle," and our effort to avert strife and to settle the question upon some reasonable and promising basis is "time-serving." And yet they declare that the whole people are with them heart and soul, and that all the Democratic victories are due to the popularity of their "policy." They define nothing. They explain nothing. They have a few meaningless phrases, such as "bold" and "manly," which they flourish as the magician flourishes his bit of bamboo, calling it an enchanted wand. It is "manly" to make war on a pack of weak and ignorant negroes. It is "bold" to get off a lot of stale, flat and unprofitable platitudes which mean nothing—and are worn threadbare by common usage. But to propose something definite and pacific, something that looks for its vindication to the future, something that does not rest on current prejudice, is "time-serving."

### An Error and a Wrong.

The Cincinnati Gazette, of yesterday, contains the following portentous paragraph:

It will be seen by our Louisville letter that a serious condition of affairs prevails in Scott county, Kentucky. That county was one of the most bitterly rebel communities in the State during the war, and our letter shows that loyalty is still one of the lost arts there.

Turning to the Louisville letter referred to we found that it was a telegraphed copy of an anonymous letter forwarded from Scott county to Mr. NEEDHAM, of this city. This anonymous narrative was prefaced with a legend of dreadful note "Threatened Revolution in Scott County—The Republicans Appeal to the Government for Protection—A Lamentable State of Affairs." The reader being thus prepared for a recital of horrors, the letter proceeds with "a statement of the acts and doings of the rebels in Scott county." It says that "there men are daily extending their unlawful and vicious acts, and have arrived at a point which jeopardizes the safety and well-being of the Republicans of the county. We deem it proper that you should be informed of their movements, and we believe the General Government should know what is transpiring throughout the State, and take immediate steps to prevent further progress in wrong and violence."

The enumeration of "the unlawful and vicious acts" that follows this outburst, must have been written by some one who thinks that Democrats have no rights which Radicals are bound to respect. A company of State Guards has been formed, and, though the members "expressly denied any intention to intimidate the colored voters or others," they have actually "received their guns, and took them openly from the boxes in which they came, and each soldier publicly took his gun home!" But this is not all. "A few days since the company came into town on horseback and drilled in the streets for two hours or more!!!" This is declared to be "intimidation," and the letter writer says "these continued efforts have greatly exasperated both colored and white Republicans," so much so, indeed, that he finds it "difficult to give on paper the thoughts and feelings of Republicans here." But he has still another grievance, and discloses it thus:

They have mostly kept within the law, but not in all cases, and for their violation of the law in two or three cases we are preparing to arrest the violators.

Many of the rebels have shown a marked disposition not to speak to Republicans, and in every conceivable way, except violence, to harass and ill-treat us. Many of them, by conversation, are threatening various members of the Republican party. Our relation to most of them has got to a point of partial non-intercourse, and we do not know what a day may bring forth.

Therefore, to make these white citizens quit "mustering" and display more affability towards the negroes, the writer exclaims:

Why will the Government wait longer, when every day increases our wrongs and injuries, and every day the rebels, in their present course of wrong, become more arrogant and violent and oppressive?

In conclusion, we ask you to apply immediately to the proper authorities at Washington for a military force sufficient to protect us.

The Gazette's correspondent, in sending this harrowing detail from Louisville, "suppresses the name of the writer for obvious reasons," and takes occasion to say that "it means business," and that "although no great violence has been perpetrated, it is another indisputable evidence of the terrible condition of affairs in Kentucky." He then goes on with the usual forgetfulness of men who set out to speak falsely, and says that Kentucky is in a worse state of rebellion than she was during the war, and that Republicans have less assurance of peace and safety than they had during the war.

Now, we do not propose to brand such falsehoods as these, because they are known to be the customary electioneering appliances of Southern Radicals; but we do intend to address a few earnest words to the Gazette, and to all the Republican papers in the North that sincerely wish the negro well.

What possible good can be effected by identifying every appeal for justice and protection to the negro with wholesale slander of the white people? Is the exercise of the white man's commonest rights to be treated as a rebellious enormity and met with military repression? If this cry of wolf when there is no wolf is to be perpetually raised for party service, and to keep the negro and the Radical forever in the position of persecuted *proteges* of the Federal Government, the prejudice against them will never be broken down. Is it not better to wait until the negro or the "loyal white man" is wronged and then sound a complaint which truth will sustain and honest men indorse? Public sentiment in this State is kindly disposed toward the negro, as the late election showed, and that a strong element of the Democratic party is at work to liberalize it still more, is well known. If the negro is ever more safe and comfortable in this State than at present, he will owe it to nothing but a cessation of that libelous and exasperating partisan agitation which the Radical minority seem determined to inaugurate in the Congressional canvass now at hand.

All that the United States Government can do for the negro in this State it is now doing. It gives him a more earnest protection than it gives to the white man—Federal Courts, peculiar remedies and United States troops stationed here especially to enforce the warrants of the Commissioners. There is but one thing wanting to allay his uneasiness, and that is to remove from the public mind the idea that he is to be used to bring upon the white martial law and an outside domination overthrowing our local autonomy. If the Radicals keep up the policy of making him believe that the white men of Kentucky are his enemies and oppressors, and if his presence among us is to be a standing menace of Federal intervention, when he is really as well or better protected than white men, then he must bear the brunt of all the bitterness that will naturally be engendered by such a course. And what will be gained by it to the cause of liberality or public justice, or even to the Radical party? You cannot radicalize Kentucky by such agitation. The negro element is too small to have any effect but that of consolidating the whites.

This mode of making a canvass cuts too much. You cannot gain by it more than a Congressman or so, and to do that you injure the moral weight of your protest against real crimes by making mountains of enormity out of molehills and proclaiming a peaceful county in a state of rebellious revolution because it has an armed company of militia, when the only crime your own witness can testify to is a refusal on the part of somebody to speak to somebody else. More than this, you exasperate against a hopeless minority of negroes and Radicals, a race feeling and a partisan feeling which time and charity would soften if your party necessities could only allow fair play to the generosity and the justice of public sentiment in Kentucky. The course which you are now taking will cast suspicion upon every appeal made in behalf of the minority and effectually shut the mouth of every Democrat in the State who might be disposed to join you in your just complaints. If you think you can better the condition of the minority by disgusting and disregarding the well-meaning Democratic masses in Kentucky, you are very sadly mistaken.

### The Music of Peace.

If the red-hot element is as strong as its partisans claim it to be, and as the Radicals are trying to make out that it is, how comes it that its efforts to get up, not a wholesome and efficient party spirit, based upon works, but a violent and unreasoning party sentiment, based upon prejudices, are everywhere so unavailing? How was it that a different policy was successful in Tennessee and Virginia, whilst its policy was a failure in Georgia and Alabama? How comes it that it can only muster a few scattered county newspapers and broken-down politicians, whilst the live organs and the live statesmen of the time are everywhere accepted and preferred? How comes it that BRICK POMEROY and his red-hot Democrat are wholly inappreciated in New York, and that the World is a pre-eminent influence? How comes it that BECK, of Kentucky, one of the most liberal and livest of Democratic leaders, is the almost universal choice of his district against his red-hot competitors? How comes it that the Chicago Times leads the Democracy of the Northwest and that the Boston Post leads the Democracy of New England and that every effort to supplant them with red hot rivals has proven a costly and ridiculous *fiasco*? How comes it that such presses as the Day Book and the Freeman's Journal and the Metropolitan Record have gone down to next to nothing, and that even in the Republican party the more liberal and temperate of the Republican papers, the Tribune in Chicago against the Republican, and the Gazette and Commercial in Cincinnati against the Chronicle, are preferred by popular support?

All these questions are easy enough to answer. The red-hot elements, the Bourbons of the one party and the other, are but a remnant of a by-gone, pre-revolutionary period, and they miss the spirit of the epoch in which they live but with which they have little sympathy and no identification. The revolution has passed and with it the passions which gave it force and purpose have passed also. After the storm there comes a calm. This country has had its fill of red-hot Bourbonism. The party that is most moderate, most thoroughly accordant with the peace-hunting and rest-seeking temper of the age, will be the party of the people. There is a difference in the public sentiment which produces revolution and the public sentiment which revolution produces. The Democratic party in the South has been a sectional party. The Republican party in the North is still a sectional party. The country wants, and it is going to elect, please God, a *National* party. The National Democratic organization, which is now re-forming itself into line, is the party of the future, because it is the party of the Constitution and the party of peace. Before the first of January, 1872, the Bourbons will either be silenced or huddled into a little third party of their own, like the VAN BUREN men in 1848, of no particular consequence to anybody except the extreme Radicals. The sword has decided that the Union shall stand; and, if the North and the South are to live together, the voice of common sense, no less than the instinct of human nature, calls for a truce to violent passions. The people of this country are not prepared for an imperial oligarchy or a Republican despotism. They want a union of reciprocal interests, a mutual and a just union of free and equal States, and they know that this cannot be obtained without some concessions and sacrifices on both sides. The red-hot Radicals and the red-hot Democrats would commit us to an endless war—to a war of ignorance and hate—which could end only with the loss of our liberties, losing us meanwhile our laws. The national Democratic party steps out boldly to the music of the future—the music of freedom, peace and union, a new and a good life, unity—marching under the flag of our fathers.

The Flag of the Union, which has been desecrated by a thousand unworthy uses, which has been employed as the drop-curtain in a partisan play-house, covering all sorts of bad actions and bad men, is to be snatched out of the jaws of death, chastened and purified by blood and tears, and raised once more as a symbol of protection over the host of the Lord. That host does not propose to sing in honor either of JOHN BROWN's body or JOHN BROWN's soul. It proposes as it moves forward to the light to take up an older and a sweeter song, a song suited to the ensign and the cause, a song whose tones will bring back many a wandering heart to its better self and recall many a vagrant footstep to the beaten tracks that were worn into the American system by the patriots of other days, an old, God-blessed, familiar song, which the people have not forgotten how to sing—

And the star-spangled banner, oh, long may it wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

### Congressional Disabilities.

Pending the Congressional canvass, it is very important that Democrats everywhere shall heed the advice of our Congressional Committee and see that their candidates are men to whose admission to Congress, if elected, there can be no obstacle. In determining this point regard must be had not only to the Fourteenth amendment but also to the iron-clad test-oath. The Fourteenth amendment contains the following:

SEC. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative to Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

This excludes all citizens who, previous to the rebellion, had held any Federal or State office which required them to swear to support the Constitution, but it does not exclude anybody for simple participation in the rebellion, not even if he was an officer of the Confederate government or a military officer in its service. Hence some have inferred that such persons are not debarred from admission to Congress. By the Fourteenth amendment they are not, certainly; but what is called the iron-clad test-oath, which is inflexibly administered to the members, shuts out all who cannot take it. This oath, required by the act of July 2, 1862, which is still in force, is in the following words:

I, A. B., do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have neither sought nor accepted nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever under any authority or pretended authority in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, authority, power or constitution within the United States hostile or inimical thereto. And I do further swear (or affirm) that, to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter, so help me God.

It is certain that this oath will be enforced; that every member elect who cannot take it will be excluded, and that one or two such exclusions may prevent the Democrats from controlling the next House. A modified oath was provided in 1808 for those members only whose disabilities under the Fourteenth amendment have been removed by act of Congress. General Lewis, of this State, was admitted on taking this modified oath, but it has no application to ordinary cases.

### The New Hamlet.

Some of the more timid of the red-hot organs, out of the fullness of their little hearts, are making a mild remonstrance against the discussion of live topics, because they think it will interrupt the harmony of the Democratic party. They would rub a little goose grease over a sore place that needs the scalpel, and then go to sleep. But they mistake the case, as they mistake the temper of the Bourbons. The idea of the Bourbons is to destroy where they can not rule; and they have already announced through their organ, the Mobile Register, that unless they can have their way they do not care a pipe-full of Kentucky tobacco for the Democratic party. They are willing enough to cease the agitation of disturbing questions by the submission of all free thought and all free will to their supreme authority. But on no other terms. The Democratic party, in their conceit, is the play of Hamlet without the Prince, if it is not made to circle round about the ebony idol which they have set up. Travelers tell us that there are two kinds of heathen divinities in the Fejee islands—an idol of love and adoration, and an idol of hate. The Radicals and the Bourbons have each set up the negro as an idol. The Radicals would fall down and worship him. The Bourbons would execrate and destroy him. But the common sense of the people at large sees nothing either very divine or diabolic about him. It sees in him an ignorant laborer who needs to be instructed by a rational process foreign to the aims and ideas of the Radicals and the Bourbons. The question is one which can not be ignored. The supremacy of the one influence or the other does not remove it or improve it. If the Bourbons shou'd come into power, they would still have it on their hands and could not get rid of it. Therefore discussion is essential, and, as we have no fear of its consequences and are indifferent to unjust criticism, it is inevitable. We hope no one will try to hinder the red-hot organs from the unique and fantastic display of fire-works which has kept things warm and lively during the last month or two. For our part we enjoy the performance. Not being over skillful as a pyrotechnist, it is natural that we should admire in others that quality which is wanting in ourselves. So let them proceed with the pretty, transitory side-show by all means. They make a very diverting comedy out of Hamlet with a black Prince and JOHN FORSYTH as the ghost of the Royal Dane and Colonel JOE HODGSON as POLONIUS. If the piece is an old one the cast is new and original. So,

On with the, REVELS! Let Bourbon be the cry,
All this hair trav'ler is
End no in tragedy,
Play heavier—to order.

☞ One of the strong-minded declares that the women "will bring the children into the world, but they will claim from now on, as never before, that they shall have a direct hand in determining what kind of a world that shall be into which they shall bring them, and this can only be by the ballot." As these suffrage-shrikers can beg or buy only such opportunities to bring children into the world as no other class of women would accept, they should spare us the utterance of such nonsense as that we have quoted.

☞ A correspondent in the interior asks: "Who is this HELMBOLD the newspapers are talking so much about?" He is the gentleman who enjoys the gold-plated distinction of being the only American swell who was ever thrown out of a fifty-thousand dollar six-in-hand without being instantly killed.

☞ We are told that General PRIM is expected at any moment to fly from Spain. In that event we may consider PRIM as a Spanish fly.

☞ The dispatches assure us that both armies have "gone by Nancy." Nancy has reason to complain of being an ill-used woman.

☞ An exchange asks, in the red-hot interest, why we don't "come to terms." Because we are not for sale.

☞ LOUIS NAPOLEON seems always to have hit his mark until he aimed at BISMARCK.

## CITY ITEMS.

☞ We extract from the Cincinnati Gazette the following statement to the Enterprise Insurance Company of that city. This company has always paid its loss promptly, and no company in the country is on a firmer basis. We commend it to the patronage of the public:

Some of our readers will doubtless recollect that, more than a year ago, we predicted the most favorable results from the change of management and policy of the Enterprise Insurance Company. The prosperity of the success of the company under the new management has been more than realized. When the new president very wisely took the helm of its fortunes it was believed by many that it was impossible to retrieve its waning fortunes—that the casket had again become the subject for surgical operation known to the science of underwriting. The croakers have been disappointed. The rocks cut and sweeping changes which ignorance alone out of chaos were unexpressed before Mr. Shirland retired from the Presidency and were fully carried out by the new officers. The business of the company was rapidly contracted. First the Eastern agencies were completely cut off and one great drain upon the company's resources stopped. The Western and Southern agencies were dealt with in the same manner, and as fast as possible the whole agency business of the company was reduced from twenty-seven agencies to three, and in two of these personally, only to a limited extent. It was by no means a light task to withdraw from twenty-four States and close up business in a manner that would prove satisfactory both to agents and customers. Difficult as the task was, however, it has been accomplished in such a manner as to meet the approval of all the parties interested.

There were not the only changes carried out by the new management. The capital was reduced from $1,000,000 to $500,000, and the company began to secure the payment in full by quarterly assessments. The result of these sweeping changes is seen in the improved condition of the company. It is now stronger than ever before. It has a paid capital of over $350,000, and the remainder is being called in. Its July statement shows some fine assets amounting to $1,115,000, with liabilities, excluding capital and reserve fund, of only $97,000 or so, and a clean surplus over all liabilities of $325,000 or so. This is an increase of nearly $75,000 since the first of January, and that, too, in the face of the fact that a large number of claims resulting from the business of the company previous to Mr. Farwell's accession to the Presidency, have been paid off within the last year and a half.

The record which the Enterprise has made under the new administration is all in its favor and nothing against it. It has paid all its losses promptly; it has increased its capital; it has improved the character of its assets; it has increased its surplus over that of any former year in its history, and is, in all respects, better and stronger than at any previous period since its organization.

In the task of rehabilitating the company, the President has been supported by the Board of Directors, and he has also had the cheerful and sound judgment of the Secretary, R. S. Ford, to aid him in carrying out the policy of the company.

**Spread the Family Board with Luxuries.**

We might cite the authorities by the dozen, to show that Irish Moss or Carrageen from which the celebrated Sea Moss Farine is made has always been considered a valuable species of nourishment for the sick—light, digestible, anti-febrile, restorative and fattening. This is what our ancestors have said of Irish Moss as it was—only half purified, and comparatively unconcentrated. The new article (Sea Moss Farine)—which, by the magic of science, has suddenly sprung, pure and perfected, from an old matrix, like Minerva from the brain of Jove—takes a far wider range. To us it is to reduce the expense of living, to spread the family board with luxuries costing less than common fare, and largely to increase that variety in food which is said to be essential to health. It is quickly prepared (ten minutes sufficing to produce a custard or pudding), and we think no one who has once become acquainted with its properties will be likely to ever abandon it as an article of diet.

☞ When you are depressed by the gaunt, sickly feeling of a disordered system, which needs to be cleansed and stimulated into healthy action, take a dose or two of AYER'S PILLS and see how quick you can be restored for a shilling.

☞ Beware of bogus EXTRACT BUCHU, "so called," made by fossil druggists, nineteen degrees removed from the present day, and not well enough in their day, but science is progressive, and especially medical and pharmaceutical science. Wintermuth's Extract Buchu and Panacea Brara is the latest improvement made by the best modern process. Use no other. Ask any respectable druggist.

## LOCAL NOTICES.

☞ We call attention to the advertisement of Lithgow & Co., warning persons from using the "*Wallace Patent Grate*," except through them.

This grate has been thoroughly tried, and its reputation is fixed. It is conceded to be the best in use.

We observe they offer fairly; promising if any are bought and parties are not satisfied with it, they will take it out and put in any other without charge. This is business, and secures any one from making a mistake. aug9-dif

**Yarns—Yarns.**

Shaker yarns, common yarns, assorted and variegated colors, new Balmoral designs, &c., in large stock just arriving for the wholesale and retail trade at the Stocking Factory, 148 Market street. aug17 d5

NOT TO BE DETECTED.—The hues imparted to gray beads by Phalon's Vitalia, or Salvation for the Hair, are as vivid as those of nature, and the change is not effected by a disregard of cleanliness, as is the case with the other hair coloring preparations, the Vitalia being eminently clean. No sediment. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. aug16 ed3

**What Did It?**

Mrs. Kathalron made my hair soft, luxuriant and thick, and Hagan's Magnolia Balm has created that sallow complexion into the marble beauty you now see. This is emphatically the language of all who use these articles. A fine head of hair and a refined complexion are the two great attractions a woman can possess. The Kathalron and Magnolia Balm are just what will give them to you, and nothing else will. The Balm is the bloom of youth. It makes a lady of sixty appear but twenty. Both articles are entirely harmless, and very pleasant. They should be in every lady's possession. aug8 odima weowim

**J. H. Montgomery, Merchant Tailor,**

is the best place in the city to get a hand-some suit of clothes cheap for cash, and a fit guaranteed without altering. Call soon, as goods are so cheap. Great inducements are offered at

J. H. MONTGOMERY'S,
No. 91 Jefferson street, bet. Third and Fourth.
jy3eodtf

☞ See advertisement of Dr. Butts' Dispensary, headed "Book for the Million—Marriage Guide," in another column. It should be read by all. aug9 dawly

## DIED.

HARDIN—On Friday morning, Aug. 19, at 5 o'cl'k, WILLIAM CRAWFORD HARDIN, infant son of A. W. and Ophelia Hardin, aged 6 months.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

**Sound Logic for the Sick.**

The invalid has often good reasons to exclaim, "save me from my friends." As a general thing, each of them will have a different medicine to propose, and the fellows all their prescriptions in turn, their well-meant advice may be the death of him. The only sensible course in any case of sickness is to resort promptly to a specific which has stood the test of a long and widely-extended public experience, and obtained on solid and sufficient grounds the reputation of a Standard Remedy. This rank among the restoratives of our day belongs of right, and beyond all dispute, to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Let those who are ticking it at this debilitating season of the year, and bringing on constipation and kindred complaints, call on any druggist who has ever used it, question its superiority as a stomachic over every other medicine? Can any person of bilious habit who has ever taken it for liver complaint doubt its efficiency? It is believed among the best physicians and druggists of the South and West, who propose preparing a Trade List of the leading Business Houses and Manufactories of Louisville, which will be issued in the early part of September. Those who desire to secure space in this publication may be made aware of the character of the contemplated work, by publishing a notice of the same in the Courier-Journal, which has a large circulation in the city and surrounding country. Only first-class firms will be admitted. Address, for terms, &c., the publishers, JOHN D. RINGGOLD & BRO., Louisville, Ky.

Is the *only series* prepared by eminent *Southern* educators, and they are the *only books* which are *written specially* for the children of the Southern people. While entirely unsectional and non-partisan, they are specially adapted to the wants of Southern teachers and parents, and are received with enthusiastic favor every where.

The economy and convenience of a *uniform series* of Text-Books being now well understood, and the University Series being the *only series* which is authorship, contents and plan entirely acceptable to the Southern people, it is rapidly becoming the

**Uniform Series throughout the South,**

and teachers will find it to their advantage to give the volumes early examination. Their exclusive use by their children is being *demanded by Parents* everywhere, and received by the best *Teachers*.

They are the *freshest* and *best* books now published; *practical, progressive*, and up *with the times*. They are *beautifully illustrated, handsomely printed*, and *strongly bound*.

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Holmes' History of the United States.
Johnston's English Classics.
Davies' Elements of General History.
Crosby's Bible Manual, &c., &c.

Send for Circulars giving full particulars and descriptions, which we shall be glad to mail to any address.

We shall be gratified to receive communications, catalogues, circulars, &c., from Teachers and School Officers everywhere.

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**Commission Merchants,**

**Cotton Factors,**

And Manufacturers of the

**Kentucky Fertilizing Company's Commercial Manures.**

Cash paste for Bones.
1139 SatTuA Thu 3m.

## CITY ORDINANCES.

**AN ORDINANCE**

For improving part of an alley from the east side of Floyd to the west side of the alley in the rear of Preston street, and between College and Brecknridge streets, being the first alley north of Breckinridge.

Be it ordained by the General Council of the City of Louisville, That the alley in the rear of P. O. Ion to the west side of the alley in the rear of P. O. Ion street, and between College and Brecknridge streets, shall be improved by grading and making same good. That the contract for the work shall be done at the cost of the owners of ground fronting on said alley, as provided in an ordinance approved the 25th day of May, 1870, entitled "An ordinance concerning the improvement of alleys," and that said work shall be done under the supervision of the Superintending Commissioner of Streets, and that said work shall be done at the cost of the owners of the ground fronting the improvement, as provided in said ordinance. An ordinance in relation to the cost of improving public ways.

J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C.
Olivier Lucas, C. B. A.
Approved Aug. 18, 1870.
CHAS. R. LONG, P. B. C. C.
WM. F. RUBEL, P. B. A.
JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.

**AN ORDINANCE**

For improving by macadamization part of an alley from the west side of Floyd to the east side of Brook street, and between Market and Main streets.

Be it ordained by the General Council of the City of Louisville, That the alley in the rear of Floyd street to the west side of Brook street, be improved by macadamization. The work shall be done under the supervision of the Superintending Commissioner of Streets, and the cost of the same shall be assessed on the property fronting on said alley, as provided in an ordinance approved June 22, 1870, regulating the laying of water and gas p

MEDICAL.

# TO PHYSICIANS.

Allow me to call your attention to my PREPARATION OF COMPOUND EXTRACT BUCHU, The component parts are BUCHU, LONG LEAF, CUBEBS, JUNIPER BERRIES.

MODE OF PREPARATION.—Buchu, in vacuo. Juniper Berries, by distillation, to form a fine gin. Cubebs extracted by displacement with spirits obtained from Juniper Berries, very little sugar is used, and a small proportion of spirit. It is more palatable than any now in use.

Buchu, as procured by druggists, is of a dark color It is a plant that emits its fragrance; the action of a dose destroys this (its active principle), leaving a dark and glutinous decoction. Mine is the color of its ingredients. The Buchu in my preparation predominates, the smallest quantity of the other ingredients are added, to prevent fermentation upon inspection. It will be found not to be a Tincture, as made in Pharmacopeia, nor is it a Syrup—and therefore can be used in cases where fever or inflammation exist. In this, you have the knowledge of the ingredients and the mode of preparation.

Hoping that you will favor it with a trial, and that upon inspection it will meet with your approbation.

With a feeling of confidence,

I am, very respectfully,

H. T. HELMBOLD,

Chemist and Druggist of 19 years' experience.

NOVEMBER 6, 1854.

"I am acquainted with Mr. H. T. Helmbold; he occupied the drug store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise WILLIAM WEIGHTMAN.

Firm of Powers & Weightman, Manufacturing Chemists, 10th, 11th and Brown sts., Philadelphia.

(From the Largest Manufacturing Chemists in the World.)

BANNER'S house was struck by lightning the other day.

WHAT is going on in the beer saloons lagers well for the Prussians.

A BOSTON lady's pins, when she is fully dressed, number three hundred.

WHATEVER may befall the newspaper correspondents, there is always Edmund About.

"WILL you demonstrate your agility in a whirl?" is the way they ask 'em to dance at Saratoga.

A DUEL with eight-inch knives has been staved off at Huntsville, Ala. Mr. Gallagher apologized to Mr. Venable.

MULLINS is out in a circular on Roderick Random Buller because Roderick Random implies that Mullins is an ass.

A MAN in Iowa City, in drawing his check to pay his railroad-bond tax, made it payable to "highway robbers or bearer."

IT is not well to make game of a gun, but the rapid fooling attributed to the Chassepot will hardly command it to business.

A "PROF." C. A. DAMOND has brought a $10,000 libel suit against the Nashville Banner. The Banner publishes him as a dead beat.

REVELS is poaching on Brougham's preserves. He begins his speeches with "This is the proudest moment of my life."—[Boston Post.

THE universal enrolment of the French male population involves a risk that military ardor may get cold in such a thorough dip.—[World.

SOME of the papers are confounding Ben Butler with the Southern Butler. This is wrong, as the Southern Butler has some good traits.—[Detroit Free Press.

A CHICAGO lady lately dropped one of her eye-brows in the church pew, and dreadfully frightened a young man sitting next to her, who thought it was his mustach.

STATE SENATOR RAINEY, colored, has been nominated to fill Whittemore's unexpired term in Congress from the South Carolina First district, and his election is tolerably certain.

THE "editor" of the Yeray Democrat, unappreciated at hotels, and contemplating another visit to Cincinnati, hankers for an available lunch route, and will receive sealed proposals for a few days.

THE Dayton Journal man hastens to explain what might otherwise have been taken for a torpedo: "A kilometer, so frequently mentioned in our dispatches from the seat of war, is about five-eighths of one mile."

A PRIVATE telegram from Memphis announces the departure for Paris, France, of Dr. Paul Otey, of the former city, he having received from the Emperor a place in the appointment of surgeon in the French army.

TWO LADIES, Mrs. Denio and Mrs. McKenna, have established themselves in the grocery business in Vallejo, Cal., and intend to carry it on upon the principle of no credit—without cash, no delivery.

SIX pounds of sausage sent to Jesse Grant's are said to have secured the Cincinnati postmastership. The old gentleman is less particular than Ulysis is. The latter refused even a live dog.—[St. Louis Times.

THE anxiety of the little folks to see the head of the snake is a gratifying evidence of the esteem in which he is held, but it is mortifying to think that a live rhinoceros could discount him in the way of getting up a furor among the children.—[Cin. Enq.

THE Wellsbury (West Virginia) Herald says: "There is a man in this county of mature age, and average intellect, who, although he has lived at home all his life, has never eaten a meal at the table with the family since he was a boy, owing to an affront put upon him at that time."

A CHICAGO lady with a very pur nose has been made happy. Says the Times: "The distorted feature caused the lady infinite mortification, but art was equal to the emergency. A few days have spliced the nose. Dr. C. H. Thayer, a Madison-street dentist, for the manufacture of a rubber nose, after the Grecian style of architecture. The result was the construction of an organ of the required style. It was tinted to suit the fair complexion of the wearer, and now, Mrs. —— follows as fashionable a bosom as any on the avenue, and one that should put nature to the blush for the fatal error in her handiwork."

A MAN in St. Johns, Mich., recently received a letter of which the following is a copy: "Dear Sir—Enclosed you will find $1. I will give you an explanation. Seven years ago last February I was at Joe B. Smith's house. You were driving an express. You brought your whistletrees into the bar-room to mend. While you were fixing them I stole your jackknife, and oh, my God! it has pained me ever since; and as I have obtained your address, I determined to confess and make it right. I am very sorry for having done so, and ask your forgiveness. Yours sincerely."

MISS LOUISE HEMPTON, an English actress, has been naturalized in Chicago. Her certificate declares that she "is hereby admitted to all and singular the rights, privileges and immunities of a naturalized citizen of the United States thereunto belonging or appertaining." She can confer upon her the somewhat important "right, privilege and immunity" of voting. It will, however, confer upon her the privilege of holding real estate in her own name—a right that is denied to aliens in certain States—and will also enable her to defend her ownership of copyrights, among other privileges.

THE editor of the Lexington (Va.) Gazette, now on a visit to the Rockbridge Alum Springs, has there met and conversed with Rev. Dr. Minnegerode, pastor of St. Paul's church, Richmond, and in a late letter alludes to him as follows: "Dr. Minnegerode is a connection of Bismarck, and a near relative of one of the Prussian Generals in favor at the Court. He does not favor the unification of Germany." He holds that Bismarck is much overrated and King William an unmitigated despot. The cry of 'Fatherian' is raised by Prussia to deceive the other States. The Prussians are not for a brotherhood of Germans, but for the aggrandizement of themselves."

THE Detroit Advertiser and Tribune says that "Wallis the steamboatman was returning to this city from Toledo, on the steamer Dove, on Sunday night last, one of the passengers approached the steward and excitedly demanded that a man who was then sitting in a rather close proximity to a wound in one corner of the cabin should be turned out. The steward made a hoot of the cabin, saw the couple referred to, and reported to the person who accosted him that he had quit coming to demand expulsion. 'But,' demanded the excited individual, 'do you see that man with his arm around that woman?' 'Yes,' replied the clerk, 'he is probably her husband.' 'No he hain't,' put in the party of the first part, 'I am her husband, and that's what's the matter.'"

## FRANCE ON THE SEA.

### The French Baltic Expedition—Details of its Organization, Numbers and Designs—The Fleet to Accompany it.

(Cherbourg (8th) Correspondence N. Y. Tribune.)

While the French army is getting into position on the northern frontier, and begins hostilities with a victory at Saarbruck, the Minister of Marine and the iron-clad squadron are not idle. At the Ministry, the Vice Admiral Baron Le Roncere Le Noury, commanding-in-chief the transport fleet, is busy with the organization of that service—a service requiring not less than forty steamers, and the preparations for which cannot be complete in less than eight days. The number of Government ships, with auxiliary screws such as are needed for the transportation of the expeditionary corps, does not exceed 20, and the Ministry finds itself obliged to take possession of all the steamers of the Trans Atlantic Company now in port.

The expeditionary corps shortly to start from here will be composed, finally, of 12 battalions of marines, each strengthened by one battery of artillery, and one battalion of Turcos, the whole under command of General Reboul and General Martin. The main force, however, consists of 40,000 troops of the line, comprising a great variety of regiments. The Commander-in-Chief of the whole is General Trochu, the very eminent artillery officer, who has been sent temporarily in disgrace to Toulon in command of a division. Fortunately the Government, at the last moment, resolved to avail itself of his services, in spite of the opposition offered at the Ministry of War itself, and he is to-day in active command of the most important contingent.

The forced delay in the embarkation of troops intended to act on the northern coast, is a matter of deep regret, as the Denmark is anxious on account of the slowness of the French movements, dare not declare herself openly. But for the sudden appearance of the French fleet in the waters of Copenhagen, it is probable that the Danish Government would have been compelled to resolve on neutrality in fact, as it has ostensibly, from fear of the immediate occupation of its territory by the Prussian forces. But Admiral Bouet and his squadron have been welcomed at Copenhagen with an enthusiasm which the Danish Government cannot withstand. Though the Ministry, as well as the head of the State, are German in sympathy, the people are anti-German in consequence of the robbery of Schleswig and Holstein, and will know how to force King and Ministry together to make common cause with France. No other policy can save them from a disaster sooner or later. It is believed here that if Prussia should be victorious, Count Bismarck would at any risk act on the terms of duty for the overthrow of the dynasty of Frederic William III, while success of France will give lasting security to Denmark. The known sympathies of the people, the secret visit of the Duc de Chartres, and the arrival of the French fleet at Copenhagen, coincide too exactly to leave any doubt as to what the course of events will be. Not many weeks can perhaps elapse, when, will pass before the announcement of an alliance offensive and defensive between Denmark and France.

Meantime, Admiral Bouet blockades the entrance to the Baltic, stops the transport of supplies anxiously expected in Prussian ports, and makes prizes of the vessels coming in from North America. His squadron once reinforced by the iron-clads and floating batteries soon to leave Cherbourg, the next steps will be in the subordination of Sweden, which Stettin, and Dantzig. It is easy to see that the plan of the naval campaign is based upon the same principle as that of the land army on the Rhine—to cut off Prussian supplies and communications, and, when the moment she'll arrive, strike simultaneously at the most important strategical points.

The following is a complete enumeration of the ships which, before many days, will assemble under Admiral Bouet. The French journals have published partial lists, but in no case accurate. What I give here is transcribed from the official order of the day:

Surveillant, iron-clad frigate, flag-ship.
Gauloise, iron-clad frigate.
Ocean, iron-clad frigate, brigade.
Flandre, iron-clad frigate.
Jeanne d'Arc, iron-clad frigate.
Jerome Napoleon's yacht.

The foregoing compose the whole of the first division at this moment in the Baltic, and to be reinforced in a few days by the following:

Normandie, iron-clad frigate, flag-ship.
Savoie, iron-clad frigate, Rear Admiral Bouet.
Valeureuse, iron-clad frigate, Rear Admiral Bouet.
Revanche, iron-clad frigate, Rear Admiral Bouet.
Montcalm, iron-clad frigate, Rear Admiral Bouet.
Victors, iron-clad frigate, Rear Admiral Bouet.
Atlante, iron-clad frigate, Rear Admiral Bouet.
Rochambeau, iron-clad frigate, Rear Admiral Bouet.
Taureau, iron-clad ram, Rear Admiral Bouet.
Dupuy, dispatch boat, Rear Admiral Bouet.
Cosmos, dispatch boat, Rear Admiral Bouet.
Bougainville, dispatch boat, Rear Admiral Bouet.
Cutinet, dispatch boat, Rear Admiral Bouet.
Chateau Renaud, dispatch boat, Rear Admiral Bouet.
Cassard, dispatch boat, Rear Admiral Bouet.
Prevoi, dispatch boat, Rear Admiral Bouet.
Bonsonque, dispatch boat, Rear Admiral Bouet.
L'Heureuse, dispatch boat, Rear Admiral Bouet.
Arbel, dispatch boat, Rear Admiral Bouet.
L'Hirondelle, imperial yacht.

The latter vessel, the swiftest in the navy, left Cherbourg three days before yesterday, having on board a number of officers, sent out to organize the supply service for the fleet at Elsinore.

Elsinore, or Helsingor, is an important city on the island of Zealand, in the Sound, at this point not more than three miles wide, and directly opposite the Swedish city of Helsingborg. No port could be better chosen for the magazines of provisions and stores for the fleet, and if the Danish Government, as cannot be doubted, has authorized the establishment at Elsinore of a base of supplies for the fleet, the act is more significant than any declaration or pledge.

The first serious fighting in the Baltic Bouet captured two gunboats at the mouth of the Elbe, and bombarded the little station of Wilhelmshaven, with no other purpose than to try the guns of his iron-clads. No landing was attempted.

There is great activity at Toulon, though that port is by no means to play so important a part in the war as Brest and, above all, Cherbourg. During the night of August 2, no less than 12 floating batteries, or iron gunboats, in sections, were sent off for Strasbourg. These are all of the models adopted in 1863 and 1864. With them were sent about 90 workmen, under command of naval engineer officers. Next day 100 more workmen followed by rail to expedite the putting together of the gunboats.

The famous gunboat invented by M. Farcy, naval lieutenant, has been sent from Cherbourg to Strasbourg, by way of the Seine and the canals. This gunboat seems to have solved the problem of a craft possessing a very light draft, and yet able to carry in a single gun of the largest known caliber. It was built at St. Denis, near Paris, in the workshop of Chapperede & Co., and is nothing more than a floating gun-carriage. The dimensions are 15 meters in length by 4 meters 60 centimeters in breadth; and although it has a displacement of 84 tons, it draws but three feet of water. This is due to the peculiar construction of the hull, which has an excessive floor, and is grooved longitudinally by the screws. The gunboat presents little water as to offer the least resistance, and at the same time great steadiness to the gun. It is propelled by two small engines of 30 nominal horse-power, capable of giving 120 to forty, and connected with two independent screws. Its average speed is six knots per hour, without pressing the engines for purposes. By the help of its two screws it turns with unusual quickness, and in the same length of time, whether with the one alone or with the two screws, in either case not exceeding one minute five seconds, a complete circle. But the diameter of the circle varies, being 120 feet with the rudder alone, and 60 feet without the rudder, while, with the help of the ten screws and in opposite directions, the vessel turns nearly in its own length. Officials are still on the importance of the readiness with which such a craft can be handled in action; and in this case that the vessel will perform a revolution in less time than the gun can be fired. And, notwithstanding her extreme smallness, she is nevertheless to a certain extent heavily fitted with armament, for, besides a hollow spur or beak, which, when it strikes this beak it is broken, and, divided, starboard and port, passes on each side, or falls harmlessly on deck, she has a gun of large caliber in the bow, and two guns in the stern, separate vots on each resolution.

Mr. Harwood moved the previous question. Withdrawn.

The first resolution and preamble were then adopted unanimously.

The previous question was then renewed by Mr. Barbee.

Mr. Barbee stated that he had opposed the latter resolutions on the ground that they were premature; but now the meeting was not called for the purpose declared in them, but simply to construct the Paris and Frankfort railroad.

Mr. Harwood defended the resolutions on the ground that they had pertinence to the grand trunk line from Louisville to the East via Maysville and Pt. Pleasant, and requesting the delegates from Shelby and Maysville were out of place here. The resolutions were merely advisory and would be valuable in carrying subscriptions to the stock.

Mr. Barbee said additional legislation would be demanded in order to act upon the Shelby propositions.

The previous question was then ordered, and the vote being on the second resolution, by a rising vote the vote was—ayes 21, nays in the majority unannounced.

The third resolution being read the vote was, by rising, ayes 25, nays in the majority unenumerated.

Dr. Green suggested that the meeting ourht not to adjourn without agreeing to a basis of subscriptions from each county and corporation interested, and moved that the matter be referred back to the committee for report.

Mr. Barbee said he was in favor of the proposition but he had no authority to commit Louisville to any amount, nor did he suppose any citizen of any county had such authority. The subscription list of the Frankfort road was therefore unknown.

Col. G. W. Craddock said if the road was to be built from Spring Station and not from Frankfort, as suggested by Dr. Green, then Franklin county would not, and ought not, to give a cent, and of course could have no share in making an apportionment; and the committee could not thus be able to act with intelligence in the matter, until that point was definitely known.

Dr. Green said with the enormous hills near Frankfort, he thought it were better to strike the line eight or ten miles out, and thus save half a million of money. Frankfort would not be injured by the location from such point, though probably Frankfort would. It was a question, however, which must be determined by survey. He withdrew the motion to refer.

A resolution having been adopted to publish the proceedings in the city papers, the convention adjourned.

## OUR CONNECTIONS.

### Proceedings of the Railroad Convention at Frankfort.

### "ON TO PARIS."

[From the Frankfort Commonwealth, 9th.]

The convention, to take into consideration the feasibility of building a railroad from Frankfort to Paris via Georgetown, met at the Court-house, in this city, on yesterday at 10 o'clock, m. The house was well filled with delegates, who seemed earnest and enthusiastic in favor of the construction of the road.

The convention was called to order by Mr. F. L. McChesney, of Bourbon, who suggested that it be organized by calling Hon. T. N. Lindsey, of Frankfort, to the chair as temporary President. This was adopted, and on taking the chair he stated the general objects of the meeting. He had no doubt the road would be built, with the active co-operation of the counties interested and of the railroads whose interests were most involved.

On motion, Mr. J. S. Hawkins, of Franklin, was made Secretary pro tem.

Col. J. S. Johnston moved that a committee of one delegate from each county be appointed as a committee on permanent organization. The following were named as the committee:

Franklin, Geo. W. Craddock; Scott, M. Polk; Shelby, James D. Allen; Bourbon, Frank Kennedy; Mason, Thomas M. Green; Nicholas, J. Chapelle; Louisville, G. W. Morris; Mayesville and Lexington railroad, Dan'l Hiblet; Louisville and Shelby railroad, F. Taylor; Louisville and Frankfort railroad, Lyttleton Cooke; city of Paris, C. S. Henry; city of Georgetown, B. F. Elliot; city of Frankfort, W. P. Bush; city of Maysville, R. E. Cochran; City Council of Louisville, H. T. Jefferson.

While the committee were in conference the following delegates were reported to the Secretary:

Nicholas—J. A. Chapelle, H. S. Shannon, T. R. Turman, A. M. Parks, Charles W. Munger.

Franklin—Judge L. Hord, T. N. Lindsey, G. W. Craddock, R. W. Scott, A. W. Dudley, John Rodman, Jr., Hon. Jno. H. Scott, S. R. Smith, J. R. Hawkins, A. J. James, W. H. Averill, Thomas Rodman, J. S. Johnson, Robert Wilson, W. A. Gaines, W. Franklin, J. Robertson, W. P. Browder, A. Durrell, G. Mackillis, Eugene Moore, S. I. M. Major, W. P. D. Bush, R. B. Taylor, Jr., L. Tobin, Ed. Euland, A. G. Reavely, J. G. Dudley, J. A. Dawson, J. B. Bush, John Monroe.

City Council Paris—C. S. Hanson.

Bourbon—Judge R. Hawes, Frank Kennedy, R. S. Henderson, J. B. Sandusky, W. M. Hinton, N. C. Kniffin, Wm. Myall, Jerry Myall, Henry Sanders, W. F. Penn, J. Harry Hoit, H. Miller, Jas. H. Boulden, A. Duncan, Millen, J. T. Outer, J. W. Ross, J. W. Garrard, J. W. Davis, J. J. Colloby, C. A. Dayhert, F. L. McChesney, C. Woods, J. S. Allison, T. J. Barbour, J. G. Craddock, W. S. Bladsell, J. M. Cockrill, T. Hall, W. H. Walnright, W. H. Bean, jr.

City Council of Louisville—W. H. Dix, H. T. Jefferson, Joseph Sauer, H. T. Viseman.

Board of Trade, Louisville—John Barbee, G. W. Morris, C. K. Fairfax, I. L. Hyatt, E. W. Kennedy, W. T. Beasley, H. W. Wood, J. J. Porter, R. K. White.

Maysville and Lexington Railroad—Daniel Hiblet, A. Marshall.

Scott—U. Polk, Dr. W. C. Barlow, J. W. Gray, Dr. B. F. Elliott, James Clark, Henry Clark, W. H. Fitzgerald, Dr. Taomas, F. M. Snavel, J. T. Scarce.

Shelby Railroad—C. M. Harwood, F. Neal, Shelby—J. D. Guthrie, J. D. Allen, D. N. Shook, Col. Jas. Harrison, Solomon Reid, A. Edwards, Thos. Hansborough, W. Hill, N. S. Roberts, J. S. Morris.

Louisville and Cincinnati Railroad—N. G. Green, W. Ewing, Littleton Cooke.

Mason—Judge E. Whitaker, R. A. Cochran, T. M. Green, J. J. Wood.

The Committee on Organization reported as follows:

President—R. Hawes, Bourbon.

Vice Presidents—Prof. D. Thomas, Scott; J. J. Porter, Louisville.

Secretary—J. R. Hawkins, of Franklin, and others present.

Mr. McChesney moved a committee on Business and Resolutions be appointed, which was adopted. Committee as follows:

Franklin, G. W. Craddock; Shelby, C. M. Harwood; Frankfort, Judge Whitaker; Scott, M. Polk; Bourbon, J. T. Weir; Nicholas, J. A. Chapelle; Jefferson, I. L. Hyatt; Boyd, L. T. Moore; Mason, T. M. Green; Lexington railroad, Lyttleton Cooke; Maysville and Lexington railroad—Northern Division—D. Hiblet; Louisville and Shelby railroad, F. Neal; Mayesville and Big Sandy railroad, J. J. Wood; Board of Trade, Louisville, J. M. Bayless; City Council, Louisville, C. H. Long; city of Paris, C. S. Hanson; city of Maysville, E. A. Cochran; city of Carrville, C. L. Bagby; city of Frankfort P. Swigert; City of Georgetown, B. F. Elliot.

Before the committee retired, Dr. N. Green made a statement of the relations of the L. C. & L. R. R., to the proposed cute-purse in hand, sounding its origin upon an act whose passage was secured at the last session of the Legislature, authorizing a branch road to be built through Scott and other counties. Under old charter the company had authority to build branches but no authority to make subscriptions. The financial embarrassments of the company had led it to hold back in these proposition rather than to embarrass them. They were not prepared to give much either in bonds or otherwise, but hereafter would be in better conditions. The estimated cost of the proposed road would be about 30 miles in length, starting at Spring Station, and at $40,000 per mile, would cost $1,200,000. Of this sum, Scott ought to give $200,000; Bourbon, $300,000; Louisville $300,000, and Maysville $100,000. The bonds would discount $240,000, which could be made up by Louisville, the delegates from Shelby and Maysville were out of place here. The resolutions were merely advisory and would be valuable in carrying subscriptions to the stock.

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Mr. Barbee said he was in favor of the proposition but he had no authority to commit Louisville to any amount, nor did he suppose any citizen of any county had such authority. The subscription list of the Frankfort road was therefore unknown.

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## Railway News.

### ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI SHORT-LINE RAILROAD.
Four trains daily. Time 4 hours.

| Leave. | | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| 6:10 A.M. | Cincinnati Express (Daily except Sunday.) | 10:00 P. M. |
| 9:15 A.M. | Cin. Fast Line. (Daily except Sunday.) | 2:30 P. M. |
| 4:00 P.M. | Cincinnati Exp. (Daily.) | 12:30 P. M. |
| 11:35 P.M. | Cin. Night Exp. (Daily except Saturday.) | 4:05 A.M. |
| 6:00 A.M. | Lex. & Frankfort. (Daily except Sunday.) | 11:00 A.M. |
| 2:30 P.M. | Lex. & Frankfort. (Daily except Sunday.) | 6:35 P. M. |
| 5:00 P.M. | Lexington Accom. (Daily except Sunday.) | 9:30 A.M. |

Sleeping cars on night trains.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 8:30 A.M. | No. 1 Nashville & Mem. Mail, (Daily except Sunday.) | 10:15 P. M. |
| 5:45 P.M. | No. 3 Nashville & N.O. Exp. (Daily.) | 6:40 A.M. |
| 12:30 A.M. | No. 5 Nashville Expr. (Daily.) | 1:40 P. M. |
| 8:15 A.M. | No. 19 Mt. Vernon Exp. (Daily except Sunday.) | 8:25 P. M. |
| 2:40 P.M. | No. 17 Mt. Vernon Exp. (Daily except Sunday.) | 8:45 A.M. |

JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON & INDIANAPOLIS R. R.
Will arrive and depart from Bridge Depot as follows:

| Leave. | | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| 7:15 A.M. | No. 13, New York Exp. (Daily except Sunday.) | 7:55 A.M. |
| 2:20 P.M. | No. 5, Express. (Daily.) | 12:30 P.M. |
| 10:05 P.M. | No. 7, Night Express. (Daily except Saturday.) Sunday special from Indianapolis. | 11:50 P.M. 1:40 P.M. |

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY.
Trains leave and arrive at Louisville as follows:

| Leave. | | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| 7:00 A.M. | Cincinnati & St. Louis, (Daily except Sunday.) | 1:30 P.M. |
| 3:15 P.M. | Cincinnati & St. Louis, (Every Day.) | 1:15 P.M. |
| 10:30 P.M. | Cincinnati & St. Louis, Leave Lou. daily except Sunday. Arrive daily. | 6:30 A.M. |

Trains leave depot in Jeffersonville 30 minutes later, and arrive 30 minutes earlier.

CINCINNATI U. S. MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

| | ARRIVE. | LEAVE. |
|---|---|---|
| Morning Mail Boat | 7:30 A.M. | 8:00 A.M. |
| Evening Express | 5:00 A.M. | 5:30 P.M. |
| On Sunday | 5:00 A.M. | 5:30 P.M. |

GENERAL TICKET OFFICE,
CORNER OF FOURTH AND MAIN.
TICKETS TO THE
EAST, WEST, NORTH AND SOUTH.
my1 dtf

Charles M. Wood, General Southern Passenger Agent of the Pan-Handle route, was in the city yesterday.

A. L. Harris, Superintendent of transportation of the Western and Atlantic Georgia State road, arrived in Louisville on the New York, and left this morning for Atlanta, Georgia.

Chief engineer R. J. Dukes, of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad, has completed the location of the first six miles of the road, and is now preparing the specifications for the construction of the same. The company will advertise for bids to construct this six miles of the road in a few days.

The Pittsburg Commercial of the 17th says: The following dispatch was received at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company yesterday:

"HARRISBURG, August 16.—We had to break the seals on our No. 1,515 to let a boy out, who was locked in the car at Pittsburg, on Sunday. He is a young country boy, traveling without money. There was no thing disturbed in the car, and after viewing the city of Harrisburg from a high car, we could find nothing to justify us in holding him."

The Little Rock Republican says: "Having interviewed Hon. J. M. Lewis, President of the Little Rock, Pine Bluff and New Orleans Railroad, we learn the following facts that may be of interest to the public: There are twenty-five miles graded and ready for the iron from Mississippi river toward Pine Bluff. Sixty thousand ties are ready and contracted. Fifty-five hundred bars of rails with Fish bar fastenings and spikes for the same are now at Chicora, present terminus of the road. Another month's work through the miles below the mouth of Arkansas river. Track laying will commence on this road the 1st of this month, and will be pushed through to Pine Bluff by the 1st of January next. Over six hundred men are at work grading, and a much larger force is expected soon."

The Nashville Banner of yesterday says: The Directors of the Cumberland and Ohio railroad company met at Lebanon, Tennessee, yesterday. After transacting considerable business relative to the interest of the road, and adopting the following resolution, the meeting adjourned:

*Resolved*, That the committee appointed at the last meeting of the board be instructed to confer with the authorities of Louisville in reference to procuring the aid and co-operation of said city, and to the consideration of terms of consolidation and joint ownership with the Louisville and Nashville railroad, and the two from Taylorsville to Campbellsville, and to receive any proposition they may wish to offer.

## River News

### BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cincinnati | BEN. FRANKLIN | 10 A. M. |
| Cincinnati | GEN. LYTLE | 3 P. M. |
| Madison | LEONORA No. | 3 P. M. |
| Henderson | No. | 5 P. M. |
| Evansville | SOUTHWESTERN | 5 P. M. |
| New Orleans | NICK LONGWORTH | 5 P. M. |
| Memphis | ORIENTAL | 5 P. M. |

### ARRIVALS—Aug. 19.

Gen. Buell, Cincinnati. United States, Cin.
Morning Star, Hend. Sandy, Troy.
Mollie Gratz, Nashville.

### DEPARTURES—Aug. 19.

Gen. Buell, Cincinnati. United States, Cin.
Morning Star, Hend. Sandy, Troy.
Emma Floyd, Memphis.

THE RIVER has loomed up rapidly since last report, having risen 13 inches in the 24 hours ending at 5 p. m., and all the tributaries are on the pass down the Indian chute 4 feet 4 inches, and 8 feet on Portland b'r. The weather yesterday was excessively oppressive up to 3 p. m., when a little time a storm passed over, accompanied with very heavy thunder, lightning and a refreshing rain, which cooled the heated atmosphere considerably, rendering it quite pleasant.

The Emma Floyd left for Memphis with a good trip.

Captain George L. Kouns was in the city yesterday.

The steamer Tarascon is the Commercial of yesterday says: "Dumont will raise steam on the new Florence Lee to-morrow. She departs for Tennessee river on Wednesday. Capt. W. H. Bowen Secretary and Treasurer of the Evansville Packet Company, is here superintending her outfit and completion. Capt. Milt. Aiken is re-clerking for the purchaser of the Camelia, for the Louisville and Tennessee river packet trade, from Paducah to Florence, and for the Camelia—ice-chest cabin, balance in three, six and nine months. Captains Andy Robertson, Sam Brack and Lewis Moore commence putting the St. Marys, St. Charles and Arlington in the Cincinnati and Ohio trade as soon as the season is completed. Captain Robinson will probably take the St. Marys, which will not yield to the present rates to run below. Major Utbourne M and Captain De Haven, Major D'utch and others, the delegation from the Crescent City, men our merchants on Change, yesterday and compared notes. They were highly delighted with their reception, and expressed themselves as realizing that Cincinnati is, and of right should be, hailed as the Queen City of the West. After dinner they were taken out to view our suburban residences at Clifton, Mt. Auburn, and Wasun Hills, enjoying the hospitalities of our merchants at their seats. Having it all in all, they say that with them the day will be ever remembered."

The new steamer A. J. White, at the foot of the Portland wharf receiving her outfit, is a thing of beauty and the admiration of every one who has examined her. She is, from stem to stern, from keel to the pilot-house, an evidence of the progress that has been made in steamboat architecture. The highest skill and the most exquisite taste are displayed in every department, and Messrs. Check & Malone, her owners, may well feel proud of their property. The A. J. White is a perfect model for speed and beauty, and will be a powerful competitor for the trade in which she will be employed. She is to be commanded by Capt. Thomas Jacobs, who will be remembered by many of our readers as the popular commander of the Jacob Strader, where he has been for several years. The A. J. White will start on her regular trip to Memphis on Saturday next, and we hope to see her meeting with success in the trade for which she is designed.

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## TEXAS.

### Extracts from the Address of the Conservative Members of the Legislature to Congress.

"We deem it prudent to warn you of the dangers that threaten our peace, prosperity and liberty, and to suggest a remedy for the evils, and lay down a course for the overthrow of the one-man power that is seeking to fasten itself upon the people."

In arraigning the acts of the Radicals, among other things, the address says:

"They have expelled from the Legislature duly elected and qualified members, whose only offense was opposition to their usurpations and downward measures, and have seated in their places persons who were not elected by a majority of the voters.

"By false and scandalous statements regarding lawlessness and crime, concocted as an excuse for assuming despotic power, they have impaired the prosperity of our State by deterring immigration.

"They have authorized the appointment by the executive of a special police force of two hundred and fifty men and officers, to prey upon the people, the expense and maintenance of which alone will cost two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. This force is known by the executive and placed under his command.

"They have established laws for registration and election, which give the executive the power to appoint all the officers and managers thereof, and clothe him and the Secretary of State with power to cast aside the returns of any election precinct in which the votes cast do not suit them, and to count in the votes of precincts where no election was held, and to declare who shall be elected, and to issue certificates of election to the persons so declared elected

# Courier-Journal.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 20, 1870.

### Arrival and Closing of Mails at the Louisville Postoffice.

| MAILS. | ARRIVES. Day. | ARRIVES. Night. | CLOSES. Day. | CLOSES. Night. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cin. & Eastern | 9:40 A.M. / 12:30 / 9:30 P.M. | 12:30 | 3:15 | [illegible] |
| Indianapolis and Chicago | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| St. Louis | 1:00 / 8:20 | [illegible] | 1:00 / 1:00 | [illegible] |
| Memphis, Clarksville & New Orleans | 8:20 | [illegible] | 1:00 | [illegible] |
| Nashville, Chattanooga, &c. | 7:00 A.M. / 5:00 / 3:00 | [illegible] | 7:00 A.M. / 5:00 P.M. / 3:00 P.M. | 12:00 |
| Lebanon & Richmond Branch | 1:00 / 5:00 | | | 12:00 |
| Bardstown Branch | 8:00 | | 8:00 | 12:00 |
| Lexington and Frankfort | 11:20 | 7:00 | 2:00 | 12:00 |
| E. & P. Way Mail, Cincinnati Boats | 6:00 | | 8:00 | |
| Evansville Mail Boat (leaves daily except Sundays) | | | | |
| New Albany | 8:00 / 2:00 | 8:00 | 1:00 / 2:30 | 12:00 |
| Jeffersonville | 7:00 A.M. / 1:00 | | 1:00 | 12:00 |
| North Vernon Way Mails | 1:00 | | | 12:00 |
| Shelbyville | 11:20 | 7:00 | 2:00 | 12:00 |
| Taylorsville Stg. (Leaves Tue., Thurs. & Sat.) | 12:00 | | | 12:00 |
| Mt. Washington Stage. (Leaves Tue. Thurs. & Sat.) | 12:00 | | | 12:00 |
| Shawneetown Stage. (Leaves Mon. Wed. and Fri.) | | | | 12:00 |

### Sunday Courier-Journal on Short-line Railroad.

Many complaints having been made by parties on the Short-line railroad of their inability to procure copies of the Sunday COURIER-JOURNAL, they are informed that hereafter it can be obtained of the news agent on the train promptly and regularly every Sunday afternoon hereafter. Persons at any of the stations wishing it have only to apply to the newsboy.

## TELEGRAMS.

Two negroes had a fight last night at St. Louis, one using an ax and the other a razor. Both were somewhat hashed up.

The Police Court of St. Louis received another large contribution yesterday from the keno banks, which is to be devoted to educational purposes.

A duel was fought yesterday morning at Savannah, Ga., between Richard Aiken and Ludlow Cohn, two well known citizens. They exchanged five rounds. The latter was mortally wounded. Aiken was unhurt.

The Phenix oil works at Philadelphia, owned by Malcolm Lloyd, at Gibson's Point, on the Schuylkill river, were partially destroyed by fire yesterday, originating from an explosion of gas. The still man was badly injured. Loss heavy.

The Missouri River Presbytery, in session at St. Louis, yesterday adjourned to meet at Brownville, Nebraska, in April next. A special committee was appointed for the new trial of Dr. Monelle, who was expelled over a year ago on the charge of having written indecent letters to a young lady.

## WHAT IT MEANS.

### Louisville as Seen by an Average Cincinnatian.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, under the caption of "Something About Louisville," says:

I had intended to devote a long letter exclusively to the concerns of this ambitious city, but time presses, and I am compelled to condense my voluminous notes into a small compass, and swing them on to the tail end of this epistle.

In the first place business is dull; all unite in saying this, but great expectations are indulged in, and big plans marked out concerning the fall trade. "We liked to have used up Cincinnati last fall," said a merchant to me, "but we are going for her worse than ever this time. You'll hear a howl from up there in about three months worse than any that went up last year. Louisville has had thousands of drummers all through the South this summer—a great many more than ever before; and, in fact, we've been figuring to get the great bulk of the Southern trade this fall—and will get it. We are now shipping goods to Indianapolis, New Albany, Vincennes and hundreds of other places in the Western States. As fast as we build up trade we keep it; when a merchant once comes here he comes again."

An immense supply of goods is coming here, and a good many are going out, and going to places that it will not be pleasant to Cincinnati to have here named.

At one place I saw two large dray loads of goods, marked to New Albany, Indiana, and in other stores I saw parcels of goods for sundry points in Illinois and Indiana—points that used to be almost exclusively tributary to the Queen City. It is useless to inquire through the medium of big letters and exclamation points, "What does this mean?" for it simply means that Louisville is getting a great deal of trade from both north and south of the Ohio that used to go to Cincinnati—that's all.

I have run round a good deal trying to get head or tail of the alleged secret meeting to induce the Cumberland and Ohio road to give Cincinnati the go-by, but have failed to find either end. Those who would have known if such a meeting had been held say that it is all a mistake.

### Real Estate Transfers.

The following real estate transfers were made during the week ending August 18, 1870:

| | |
|---|---|
| G. W. Ewing to W. U. Hoover, Salt river road, 100 by 225 feet | $1,500 00 |
| C. O. Smith to Louisville Chemical Works, Lytle street between Eleventh and Twelfth, 165 by 120 feet | 4,000 00 |
| J. F. Bullitt to S. T. Connell, Lampton street between Jackson and Hancock, 25 by 92½ feet | 980 00 |
| John Thatcher to W. W. Hulings, Jefferson county, 1¾ acres | 100 00 |
| G. F. Downs to City of Louisville, Kentucky street between Sixteenth and Seventeenth, 100 by 150 feet | 2,000 00 |
| G. C. Baron & Co. to Francis P. Baron, Green street between Campbell and Wenzell, 25 feet to Ballard street | 4,000 00 |
| Jacob Schuser to Gerhard H. Schulten, Chestnut street between Campbell and Wenzel, 25 by 154½ feet | 1,025 00 |
| Thomas F. Crutchfield to E. M. Stone, Broadway, between Preston and Jackson, 66 by 173 feet | 2,400 00 |
| P. S. Barber to W. A. Likefield, Madison, between Nineteenth and Twentieth, 60 by 161 feet | 1,400 00 |
| George W. Irwing to G. A. Jarvis, Salt River road, 50 by 215 feet | 750 00 |
| Bank of Kentucky to G. A. Hull, First, north of Caldwell, 32 by 200 feet | 1,352 00 |
| Isaac Caldwell, executor, to City of Louisville, Main, between Jackson and Hancock, 67½ by 204 feet | 10,937 50 |
| Barbara Lowery to Mary M. Kurfis, Gray, between Clay and Shelby, 34 by 120 feet | 1,800 00 |
| John E. Bell to Henry Smith, William street, 40 by 200 feet | 800 00 |
| A. J. Garretson to Jane Riles, Main, between Twentieth and Twenty-first, 60 by 185 feet | 3,500 00 |
| C. O. Smith to J. A. Hamilton, Preston-street extended, 50 by 127½ feet | 625 00 |
| A. Seppel to Geo. Miller, Kellar street, between Campbell and Wenzel, 30 by 154 8-12 feet | 1,450 00 |
| James Graves to Mary A. Winstandley, Chestnut street, between Twenty-third and Mercer, 60 by 250 feet | 2,100 00 |
| A. Dumons to J. C. Barnett, Oak street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth, 25 by 155½ feet | 450 00 |
| Isham Henderson to Mary Kallmeyer, corner Prentice and Elizabeth streets, 25 by 150 feet | 250 00 |
| T. Slevin, &c., to John Clark, Bank street, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth, 30 by 210 feet | 600 00 |
| Theo. Harris to A. S. Morris, First-street extended, 50 by 200 feet | 1,300 00 |
| P. Horstman to John Meffert, corner Logan and Cane streets, 50 by 150 feet | 1,500 00 |
| Val. Frey to S. Klumpp, corner Hancock and Laurel streets, 18 8-12 by 97 feet | 1,375 00 |

### Marriage Licenses.

Marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of the Jefferson County Court, for the week ending August 18, 1870, as follows:

Wm. Hardy to Eliza Ann Hinch.
Peter McGough to Margaret Garretty.
John Grimmer to Anna Link.
Adam Voll to Catharine Kolb.
Thomas Wendelgas to Frances Ballbach.
Jonathan Nicas to Mary E. Arnold.
Adolph Joseph Deline to Mrs. Odile Richy.
Frederick Black to Mary Koch.
Robert Rennick to Lou. E. Milligan.
August Schull to Catharine Edelman.
John Brady to Mary Kinney.
James S. Vass to Mollie A. Lloyd.
H. W. Wilkes, Jr., to Saidee Emma DeNever.
Francis M. DeGarmo to Minnie J. Anderson.
Theodore L. Trew to Katie Brooks.
Robert B. Crutchfield to Lucie B. Moore.
James H. Seafer to Nancy M. Waring.
George Henkel to Mary Seebolt.
Malcolm McBride to Annie E. Sittason.

COLORED.

Daniel Grigby to Margaret A. O'Bannon.
Henry Clay to Kittie Howard.

### Order in the City Court.

Judge Laf. Joseph, during the absence of Judge Craig, has, by some modus operandi, managed to impress the crowd around the City Court each morning with the importance of having a quiet, orderly court, and the change has been very generally remarked by all who have had business around that tribunal. We congratulate the Judge on making so favorable an impression in so short a time.

## A SUGGESTION.

### The Railroad Convention at Frankfort.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 19.

I had the pleasure of attending the Railroad Convention in Frankfort on Thursday. It was largely attended by earnest and representative men along the entire line from Louisville to Maysville.

The convention resolved that a road from Frankfort to Paris should be built, and took the initiative steps to secure that result.

It was developed in the convention that the Shelby Railroad Company was directing its attention to the extension of that road in the direction of Frankfort, so as to straighten the road from here to that city, and thus shorten the distance about thirteen miles.

Dr. N. Green, President of the L. C. & L. R. R. Company, in response to a question by Mr. C. M. Harwood, President of the Shelby Railroad Company, stated that if the latter company would provide the means to extend their road to a point near Bagdad, and thus make a connecting link in the great trunk road from here to Maysville and the mouth of Sandy, that he would favor the giving of capital stock in his company for the entire cost of the Shelby railroad, and thus consolidate that company with the L. C. & L. R. R. Company.

In view of the importance of making these connecting links, I make this suggestion. The city of Louisville has already voted to the Shelby Railroad Company $350,000, of which sum $260,000 is to be expended in the extension of that road beyond Shelbyville, in the direction of Harrodsburg. On the 27th of this month the county of Mercer will vote upon the question whether she will aid in that enterprise. If she refuses her co-operation we should with the consent of the Shelby Railroad Company use that sum in making the road from Shelbyville to a point on the L. C. and L. railroad near Bagdad, and from Frankfort to Paris. The two pieces of road are together about 45 miles long, and the above sum will therefore be more than $5,700 per mile. We will thus, in my judgment, use the money in a direction that will be more beneficial to the city, and will aid in this important work without increasing our debt. RAILROAD.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

THE Farmers' Club meets this afternoon.

MR. WALPOLE, of the Central [illegible], is in the city.

COL. WM. JOHNSON, Speaker of the Senate, was in the city yesterday.

THE clock in the steeple of the Walnut-street Baptist church is out of fix.

MARY MCBRIDE was ordered to be discharged from the Work-house yesterday.

THE rain last evening extended up the Short-line railroad within ten miles of Cincinnati.

J. W. MATTHEWS, of the Elizabethtown Telegraph, was stopping at the States last evening.

LEVI DIX, for stealing lead pipe, and James Burk, for drunkenness, were at the jail last night.

THE spire of the new Church of the Messiah, corner of Fourth and York streets, is being covered with slate.

IT would be well for those interested to attend to a very large cavity on Second street, between Main and Market.

COTTON, cattle and empty beer kegs are large features in the list of items received at the Nashville depot.

THE Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company are building a huge cattle pound near the old Oakland race course.

SAMUEL NUTTING, for stealing watermelons, and Pat Scallon, for drunkenness, were at police station No. 4 last night.

THE regular weekly exhibition of the Kentucky Horticultural Society will take place in the small hall of the Masonic Temple this morning.

NOTICE is given this morning that a large number of proposals will be received up to the 24th inst. for more improvements to streets, &c.

A SLIGHT accident at Memphis Junction, on the Louisville and Nashville railroad, yesterday, detained the New Orleans Express train two hours.

THE new steam fire-engine Henry Clay, built for Shelbyville, was tried yesterday at the corner of Fifth and Jefferson streets, and pronounced a success.

A DRAYMAN named Patrick Welch was thrown forward by the sudden movement of his horses yesterday, and his head struck an iron pin, causing a slight fracture of the skull.

THE man found drowned at Gaar's Landing, below the city, a few days ago, was not an engineer on the towboat Boaz. Both of the engineers of that steamer are alive and well.

EARLY yesterday morning a man with mania-a-potu waked up the neighborhood of Sixth street, between Main and Market, by plunging a knife at an imaginary negro woman.

ANNIE RAYBOURNE was in a worse condition last night than at any time since she was shot. It is believed, however, that she is nearly out of danger, although suffering a great deal.

DURING the storm yesterday a man named Mike Rooney, while walking the bridge at Shepherdsville, was blown off into Salt river. He was only injured to the extent of a sprained wrist.

THOMAS MUNSON, an employe on the steamer Gen. Lytle, had his right hand badly mashed while handling freight yesterday morning. He was admitted into the United States Marine Hospital.

ELIZA GOSS, drunk and disorderly, Wm. Haspittle, carrying concealed deadly weapons, and John McCarty, for assault and battery on Lizzie Lewis, occupied Clay-street station-house last night.

BILL PAGE, while quietly looking at his beautiful skiff on the Point yesterday evening about the time the storm came up, was a little surprised when the wind gently overturned his model of beauty.

A PECULIAR tumor that has been afflicting Miss Hettie Lynch, a lady of color, who walks in aristocratic circles, was fully explained yesterday. A lecture on the subject will not be given to her friends.

A NEGRO named Geo. Ray, who was working upon a house at the corner of Eighth and Cawthon streets during the storm yesterday, was blown off and his right leg broken and his shoulder dislocated.

YESTERDAY'S Indianapolis Journal says: "An aged lady, in a dying condition, came in on the Peru road last evening on her way to Lexington, Kentucky. She was placed on the train on the Jeffersonville road."

COMPLAINTS have been made to the Mayor that the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company leave their cars standing in Zane, Churchill and Oldham streets, to the great inconvenience of the citizens of that vicinity.

THOMAS C. BOOTH, ESQ., formerly Assistant City Engineer, returned from Europe yesterday, where he has been inspecting the systems of sewers in use there, he having made that branch of engineering a specialty.

CONDUCTOR S. B. VORIS, who lost so heavily a few days ago from a party of burglarious boys, has recovered about one-half of the goods stolen from him. The trial of the juvenile burglars will come off on the first of next month.

AN old negro at the Short-line depot yesterday attempted to collect $3 50 off a brother African, stating that he had paid that amount about three months ago towards his friend's funeral expenses, thinking him dead. The live negro hadn't shelled out when we left.

THE Fifth-street sewer, now in course of construction, caved in at the corner of Fifth and Main yesterday afternoon, just after the hands had commenced work. Several of the men narrowly escaped being crushed to death. The accident interfered with the running of the street-cars, compelling the transfer of passengers at that point.

THE New Albany Ledger says: "The estimated cost of the canal around the falls on the Indiana side, to enter the Ohio river at the lower end of New Albany, is two and a half millions of dollars. This is for a canal that would admit the largest sized steamboats. A canal for strictly hydraulic purposes could be built for half this sum, and would afford the finest water power in the world."

ON the southeast corner of Walnut and Hancock streets there is an old rock which has perhaps been lying there for ten or twelve years. At first glance the whole of the rock is supposed to be on the surface, and this fact has occasioned a good deal of hard tugging by different parties to overturn it. Last night we watched a couple of drunken young men tugging away, testing their strength, but no turn over for that rock.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Cincinnati Commercial writes as follows of what he saw and heard while on his way to this city from Nashville: "Night came down upon us as we dashed on toward the metropolis of Kentucky. At nearly every station the number of passengers was increased by a flow of humanity, with tickets for Louisville. Upon inquiring why so many people were journeying toward the celestial city, I was informed that it was a common thing. Nearly all trains went in crowded. People went there to trade and see the sights. The journey was short, the time quick and the fare low, and so the people took advantage and traveled."

## A SAD CASE.

### A Girl of Sixteen Deliberately Enters Upon a Life of Shame.

A few days ago a well-dressed young man from a neighboring town in Indiana applied to the Chief of Police of this city to aid him in the search for his sister, a handsome and sprightly girl of sixteen years, who had left her home and friends, and had been traced to this city. The young man stated that since the death of his father, some years ago, he had labored hard to support his aged mother and youthful sister; that he had worked early and late for the means to give his sister a good education and to dress her decently, and for this purpose had denied himself all the luxuries and many of the necessaries of life. His sister appeared to be contented and happy until a few months ago. He had been offered a lucrative position in the South and left home for the purpose of accepting it. Shortly after his departure his sister, without a warning, left home and for a long time not the slightest trace of her could be found. Finally he learned that he had been seen in this city, and came here for the purpose of finding her. Her aged mother, distressed at her long and unaccountable absence, was nearly on the verge of insanity. The Chief of Police at once gave orders to search for the girl, and the young man remained in the city to await the result. While walking about the city he came face to face with his long-lost sister. She was greatly agitated at seeing him, and, when asked to return home, said that she could not; that she was no longer worthy of a place in the home circle. She confessed that she had become weary of the trials and privations of poverty and had deliberately chosen a life of shame, and was then an inmate of a house of prostitution on Lafayette street. He entreated her to abandon the life that she had chosen and to return to the family circle and that the past would be forgiven. She promised to do so, and the young man left for home. The girl, however, failed to keep her promise, and still leads a life of open shame.

### Capture of a Murderer.

Yesterday Lieutenant David Needy, of the police, arrested a man named Minor Hood, on the steamer Emma Floyd, at Portland, upon the charge of murder, committed some two years ago. Hood and a man named Benj. Gregory were convicted of murder at Shreveport, La., and while awaiting execution escaped from jail, and were fired upon by the officers and Gregory killed. Hood escaped and has been at large until yesterday, when he was captured as above stated. He will be held to await a requisition from the Governor of Louisiana. A dispatch was received from Jas. S. Ashton, Attorney of the Tenth District Court of Louisiana, last night requesting that Hood be detained until a requisition could reach here.

### Probable Fatal Accident.

About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a large wagon used for hauling stone, while crossing the railway at the corner of Eighth and Walnut, broke an axle, and fell down. Mr. George Cosgriff, who was riding upon the center beam, was thrown violently across the tire of the huge wheel that had fallen to the ground, whereby his back was broken. He was conveyed to his home at the corner of Eleventh and Market streets, where he suffered terribly. He will probably die.

### State Guard Guns.

A shipment per express of 100 guns and accoutrements passed through the city yesterday on the way to Bardstown. We understand that a company has been organized by Capt. J. D. Wickliffe, of the State Guard, at that place, and that these guns are for them. The name of the company is "National State Guard," and is said to be composed of a fine lot of young men.

### Strange Disappearance.

On the 8th of this month a man by the name of Thomas A. Jones, living on Market street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth, left home, stating, as he went out, that he would return about four o'clock in the evening, since which time he has not been heard of. His wife, Rachael Jones, is greatly distressed, and fears are entertained that some foul play has been at work.

### False Pretenses.

S. S. Kennedy was brought before Judge Craig yesterday morning under a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses, and acquitted. He had been arrested the first of this week, and gave bond for his appearance, but afterwards forfeited the bond, and was placed in jail. It was charged against him that he had collected rent from a Mrs. Dawson for which he had no authority.

## BASE BALL.

### Black Stockings vs. Eagles.

The great game of the season, the Black Stockings against the Eagles, comes off at Cedar Hill this afternoon, which, of course, the whole city will be there to see. The Black Stocking "nine," of twenty-five [illegible] will be on hand, and the game will be commenced promptly at three o'clock. Probably nothing could better indicate the intense feeling this match has created than the following [illegible] proclamation, issued for precautionary reasons, which we have been requested to publish, and to which we give conspicuous position:

PROCLAMATION.

To my People:

Whereas, it has come to my knowledge that a fierce game of base-ball is to be played at Cedar Hill this afternoon, between the Black Stocking and Eagle clubs, which is to determine the championship for all time to come and "restore the balance of power;" and whereas, the arrogance of the Black Stockings in demanding that the Eagles renounce, now and forever, all designs upon the throne of base-balling in Kentucky, and the obstinacy of the Eagles in not acceding to these demands, will result in a base-ball war which will involve all the clubs in the State, whereby much sweat will be shed, many joints stiffened, many clothes torn, and much beer drunk; and whereas, the mediation of all peaceably-disposed citizens has failed to pacify the belligerent clubs, and stay those dire calamities; and whereas, the Captain of the Black Stockings was wrong in demanding an audience of the President of the Eagles while he was drinking beer at Clem's, and the President of the Eagles was wrong in not asking the Cap. to take a drink, particularly as he knew the Captain didn't drink; and whereas, this was not a sufficient casus belli, now, therefore, I hereby order and decree that all proprietors of wholesale houses on Main street shall cause their respective houses to be closed at sharp 2 o'clock tomorrow. Any proprietor failing to obey this order shall be arrested by Major Allen's Forces and put in the "pound." All proprietors of bar-rooms and bar-saloons will keep their front doors shut and back doors open during the entire day. Any proprietor disobeying this order, especially the back door part of it, will be experimented on with the mitrailleuses.

The police will, as usual, occupy the bar-rooms to see this order enforced. No whisky or other stimulating beverages will be allowed at the front. This does not include quantities carried there under the belt or in pocket flasks. In the event of the victory of either club all houses will be illuminated at night and bells rung. All houses not illuminated will be used for bonfires.

JOHN G. BACKSTYR, Mayor.

### Falls City vs. Eagles.

The game between the Eagles and Falls Citys yesterday, at Cedar Hill, was interrupted before the close of the second inning by a heavy storm of wind and rain. There was only a moderate attendance. The expectations of those present of seeing a good game were in a fair way of being fully verified, as the playing was very sharp on both sides as long as the game lasted. Osborne, in the second inning, while trying to steal second, was cut off by a good throw of Durning to Specht, and was run out by Manser and Specht. The Eagles should have been whitewashed in the first inning, but a red hot grounder being knocked to Nicholson at short, was misjudged by him, and, striking his knees, the ball bounded past third base. The Falls City should also have been whitewashed, but Muir running after a grounder to second, which was coming to Truman, allowed the striker to reach first and one to score, while a very wild throw by Shepherd to first allowed another score. The Falls City were the first to the bat, and they succeeded in making two to the Eagles' three. The next inning resulted in a pretty whitewash for the Falls City. The Eagles had made three runs in the last inning, with two out and Muir on third, when the rain stopped the game. The Eagles earned one run and the Falls City none.

The next game between these clubs will take place next Wednesday, and it is hoped that they will be favored with fine weather.

### The Lone Stars.

The following letter from one of the Lone Stars to the New Orleans Times, indicates why that club was so anxious to leave Louisville without playing the Eagles:

LOUISVILLE, August 13, 1870.

*To the Editor of the New Orleans Times:*

Rachel is again weeping this morning over the slaughter of the innocents at Cincinnati yesterday, when the great Red Stockings defeated the champions of the South in a full game, by a score of 49 to 11.

It is as well as we hoped to do in our crippled condition—which is certainly something deplorable. The effects of our work have been more severe than we dreamed of, and forcibly teach us the difference between playing once and five times each week.

Last evening we left Cincinnati by the magnificent mail steamer United States, and after a delightful journey find ourselves this morning at Louisville, in full preparation for a struggle this afternoon with the Eagles. They are playing much better this season than last, and, should we fail to score a victory, I will not be astonished.

### Stanfords vs. Wide Awakes.

In a game of base ball played Thursday at Stanford between the Stanfords, of that place, and the Wide Awakes, of Harrodsburg, the latter club was defeated by a score of 23 to 21. The following is a summary:

| Innings | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Stanfords | 5 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 0 | —23 |
| Wide Awakes | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 6 | —21 |

Flies caught—Stanfords 7, Wide Awakes 7.
Foul flies caught—Stanfords 2, Wide Awakes 2.
Home runs—Stanfords 1, Wide Awakes 0.
Left on bases—Stanfords 5, Wide Awakes 8.
Umpire—W. J. Moore, of the Resolute club.
Time of game, 1:40.

### Forest City vs. Eckford.

The following is the score by innings of a splendid game played at New York, Thursday, between the Forest Citys, of Cleveland, and the Eckfords—the latter one of the finest clubs in New York:

| Innings | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Forest City | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | —13 |
| Eckford | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —0 |

Umpire—Mr. John Wildey, Mutual Club.
Time of game, two hours.

A game was played at Rockport, Ind., a few days since, between the Shoofly, of that place, and the Stars, of Owensboro, Kentucky, resulting in an easy game for the Stars by a score of 69 to 21.

A match game of base-ball was played yesterday afternoon between the second nine of the Richmonds and the Southerns. The game was won by the Richmonds by a score of 8 to 18.

Bush secures the prize bat offered by Mr. Chase, of Brookline, Massachusetts, for the best batting average during the tour of the Harvards.

## MISSING.

### A Tobacco-Warehouse Clerk Absconds.

Quite a flutter has been created in Main street circles by the sudden and mysterious disappearance of a gentleman well known to merchants and business men. About one month ago Louis O. Lathrop, who, for the past six or seven years, has been employed in the Ninth-street Tobacco warehouse of Ronald & Co., gave notice that he intended to leave their service. He was a very competent man, but latterly had given way to liquor, and had become unreliable. He obtained employment at the Farmers' warehouse, Messrs. Page & Co., about two weeks ago. He acknowledged to his new employers that he had become embarrassed financially, and asked for a loan of $600, offering a mortgage upon his house as security. The offer was accepted and the money paid over to him. On Monday last he did not make his appearance at the warehouse at the usual hour, and a messenger having been dispatched to his residence, on Duncan street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth, the house was found to be cleared and unoccupied. A neighbor states that early Monday morning he took his family away in a carriage, and to the question of where he was going said his family were going to the country on a big drunk, or something to that effect, but that he was going to stay at home. Nothing further has been heard of him since that time. Before leaving he had sold a portion of his household goods to a furniture dealer, but as soon as the fact became known that he had left the city, J. H. McCleery, the proprietor of the Phenix Hotel, corner of Ninth and Main, levied upon it for a debt of $100 due him by Lathrop. The house owned by Lathrop is still partly unpaid for, but Page & Co. will probably be able to secure themselves from loss. An examination of the books of Ronald & Co. shows that while in their employ he had overdrawn his account about $1,800, which fact he had kept from their knowledge by false entries. It is said that he also victimized other parties for various small amounts. He has always borne a good character, except the excessive use of liquor, and even in the face of the suspicious circumstances related above, his friends are confident that he will return and explain all.

## CITY BUSINESS.

### The University Publishing Company.

The attention of teachers, and the friends of education generally, is directed to the card of the University Publishing Company, which may be found among our advertisements. This company was organized only a few years since. Its authorized capital is $200,000. The stock is held principally at the South. The enterprise originated with, and is controlled by, Southern men.

The feeling has long been general among the people of the South that the books which form the character and shape the intelligence of their sons and daughters should be written by their own eminently able professors and teachers; that books for the use of southern people should be prepared by Southern men, and not by Northern men, who are unacquainted with, and generally prejudiced against, our institutions, literature, manners, and customs; that, at the same time, all sectionalism and everything tending in any way to interfere with their highest literary and scholastic excellence should be rigidly excluded; that they should be national in character and spirit, but intelligently adapted to the wants of Southern parents and teachers; that they should be scholarly, practical, progressive, and in every respect fitted to become the uniform series in all the South.

With a view to the preparation, publication and introduction of a series of books answering to this demand, the University Publishing Company was organized in the year 1869, and is now engaged in the successful prosecution of a profitable and well-established business. The proceeds of the sale of a large amount of its stock has been invested in the exclusive right to publish the "University Series" of educational text-books, in copyrights of valuable standard works, manufacture of books, electrotype and stereotype plates, maps, illustrations, etc.

The "University Series," which is a specialty of the company, comprises valuable text books in all the various branches of learning taught in schools and colleges. Most of these were prepared for the company with special reference to the wants of the South, by the distinguished professors of the University of Virginia. The geographical books are by Commodore Maury. The University Series has been introduced into a large number of the public and private schools of most of the Southern States, and its general introduction throughout the South, it is believed, is only a question of time.

The company has recently appointed Mr. R. A. Watts, of this city, its general agent for the State of Kentucky. A branch of its business house has also been located in Louisville, of which Mr. Watts has charge. His place of business is at the store of Messrs. Davidson, Brother & Co., 162 Main street, where a full supply of the company's books is kept for sale.

## CITY FEATURES.

### Golladay's Thirty-eighth Drawing

takes place Monday night, August 22d, 1870, at Elizabethtown. Buy your tickets to-day. They may be all sold by Monday. This is the best scheme that he has offered this year, the prizes being more equally distributed. There are five hundred splendid prizes, among which are one of five hundred dollars in greenbacks and one of one hundred dollars in gold, a horse and buggy worth five hundred dollars, a piano worth five hundred dollars, a gold watch and chain worth two hundred and fifty dollars, &c., &c. For particulars see circular. Tickets one dollar; six for five dollars; for sale until 12 o'clock Monday evening, August 22d, by Noble Glore, Louisville; F. L. Mader, Elizabethtown, Ky.; Norris & Son, Lexington, Ky.; C. C. Rexford, Henderson, Ky.; McElroy & Ricketts, Lebanon, Ky.; James Malone, Bardstown, Ky.; Golladay & Smith, Bowling Green, Ky.

☞ Just received at the One-dollar Store, between Market and Jefferson, a splendid line of lace collars and lace handkerchiefs.

### Dinner Napkins,

all linen, ten cents each, at the Universal Exposition, 66 Fourth street. The trade supplied.

☞ Handsome percales for fancy shirts, to make up to order, at Platt's.

### Table Linens,

at lower prices than any house in the city. Universal Exposition.

### Connubial Felicity.

Nothing tends more to connubial happiness than cheerful and healthy infants and children. Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup is the great children's soothing remedy.

☞ N. Sid. Platt opens some "nobby" new canes to-day.

☞ Rubber sets, new styles, at one dollar, at the Universal Exposition. A discount to the trade.

☞ New ties and bows, embroidered, at N. Sid. Platt's.

☞ During the last trip of the R. C. Gray up the Arkansas river, one of her passengers, Mr. Mathew Hixson, of the well-known firm of Saddler & Hixson, at Robertson's Landing, was suffering from a severe attack of fever and ague. It is said chills on the Arkansas river are the worst in the world and the hardest to cure. Captain Metcalfe, of the boat, sympathising with him in his sufferings, gave him a bottle of Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup, or Improved Chill Cure. The Captain says he never travels without it. Read what Mr. Hixson says in regard to it:

SHOAL CREEK, JOHNSON CO., ARK., June 2, 1870.

*Capt. Wm. Metcalfe:*

DEAR SIR—After my compliments, I will say the bottle of Wintersmith's Chill Cure stopped the chills on me without any other medicine. I am now entirely well. I left Little Rock, &c., &c. Respectfully, MATHEW HIXON.

## THE COURTS.

### LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HON. E. S. CRAIG, JUDGE.

FRIDAY, August 19.

David Yanger, assault and battery; held over.
Mollie Mix, drunk and disorderly; dismissed.
Robert Hopkins, drunk and disorderly; continued.
L. Kremer, drunk and disorderly; fined $5.
Chas. Ochster, drunk and disorderly; fined $5.
Thomas Tavern, drunk and disorderly; fined five dollars.
Noal King, drunk and disorderly; fined $5 and $100 bond.
Thomas Flynn, shooting and wounding; continued.
Levi Dix, stealing property worth over $4; dismissed.
Geo. Woodson, assault and battery with intent to kill; continued.
Eliza Vaughn, stealing; $300 to answer.
S. S. Kennedy, obtaining money under false pretences; dismissed.

### LOUISVILLE CHANCERY COURT.

HON. T. B. COCHRAN, CHANCELLOR.

Thomas S. Robards as administrator of J. E. Johnson, deceased, against the Bank of Kentucky. Thomas S. Robards says that he is the public administrator for Jefferson county, Kentucky, appointed by the order of the Judge of the Jefferson County Court. He says that on the 3d day of August, 1870, the estate of J. E. Johnson was, by the order of the Judge of the Jefferson County Court, assigned to his charge as administrator, and that the Bank of Kentucky was, on the 11th day of February, 1856, justly indebted to the estate of J. E. Johnson between $3,500 and $4,000; and that Johnson died intestate in 1855 or 1856 at Bedford Springs, Trimble county, in this State, where he had gone for his health; and that the greater part of decedent's estate, at the time of his death, was in this county. He says that Johnson claimed to be and was a resident of Jefferson county at the time of his death. He says that Johnson was not a resident of Trimble county, and he did not have any estate in that county; but as no one made application to take out letters of administration upon the estate of Johnson in Jefferson county, the Trimble County Court appointed one Nathan Parker administrator of the estate of Johnson, who, on the 28th day of February, 1857, demanded the money in the bank due to the estate of J. E. Johnson, which sum of money the bank failed to pay over to the administrator. He says Parker is now dead, and that the money due by the bank to the estate has not been paid, although the bank had often been requested to pay the same by Parker in his lifetime, and also by Robards since he has been appointed administrator. Whereupon plaintiff prays judgment against the Bank of Kentucky for the sum of $3,553, with interest from the 11th day of February, 1856, till paid; also that he may have process against the bank, to be served on Virgil McKnight, as President, and Thomas L. Barret, as Cashier, and that they may be required to show their books in which the accounts of Johnson have been kept, and to answer the following interrogatories: First, Was there any money in the Bank of Kentucky placed to the credit or belonging to J. E. Johnson in the year 1856 or 1857. If so, how much, and the time the same was received by the bank? Second—Has any part of the same been paid out, and to whom paid; and how much has been paid, and the date of payment? Third—How much of the same is now in the bank; how long has the money remained in the bank? Fourth—State if there is now in bank any money of the decedent, J. E. Johnson, and how much, and if the same amount was not there on the 28th day of February, 1857.

This petition was filed yesterday.

### DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Reported expressly for the COURIER-JOURNAL, by DANIEL JAMES,

*Attorney at Law, Frankfort, Ky.*

FRANKFORT, Aug. 18, 1870.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Brown & Co. vs. Hungerford, Louisville Chancery; affirmed.
Watson, Trustee, &c. vs. Norton, Graves; affirmed.
Trabue vs. McAdams, Jefferson; reversed.
Watson vs. Commonwealth, Pendleton; affirmed.
Turner vs. Tabb, Trustee, &c., Louisville Chancery; reversed.
Commonwealth vs. Keith, Pendleton; reversed.
Walton vs. Commonwealth, Estill; dismissed.
Doughty vs. Commonwealth, Hickman; dismissed.
New York Life Insurance Company vs. Clopton, &c., Daviess; affirmed.
Clayton vs. Hamilton, Bath; reversed.
Moores vs. Bath County Court, Bath; affirmed.

ORDERS.

Helburn & Co. vs. Mofford, &c., Scott; opinion modified, and petition for rehearing overruled.
Mulligan vs. Corbin, &c., Fayette; mandate of Supreme Court filed, and ordered to be certified.

FRANKFORT, August 19, 1870.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Sharp's administrator, &c., vs. Harper, Bath; reversed.
Moore vs. Commonwealth, Floyd; reversed.

ORDERS.

Riddle, &c., vs. Lewis, Madison; opinion modified.
Commonwealth for, &c., vs. Johnson, &c., Pike;
Commonwealth for, &c., vs. Johnson, &c., Pike;
Myers & Slater vs. Soward, Pendleton; rehearing granted and causes set for hearing on the 12th of September, 1870.
Lockridge vs. Clarke, Clark; petition for rehearing overruled.
Court adjourned until 12th of September, 1870.

### Fire Engine Trial.

The fire engine built by Mr. Cole, of Pawtucket, R. I., and sold to the citizens of Shelbyville, Ky., was tested yesterday on the corner of Fifth and Jefferson, and although not coming up to the expectation of her makers, proved herself a first-class piece of machinery. She threw water to the extent of 225 feet with apparent ease, and uses but little fuel. She will be tested again to-day, under more favorable auspices, and will no doubt prove herself equal to any of our engines. The rain put a stop to the test last evening before it had gotten fully under way. The trial was witnessed by a very large crowd.

## THE DOMINION.

### The Weather—Destructive Fire.

OTTAWA, August 19.—No rain has fallen in this region for more than two months. The whole country is as dry as tinder.

Terrific gale last night destroyed life and property. Several wealthy farmers were burned out recently, losing from $8,000 to $10,000 each.

Gilmour's piling ground for lumber burned with six millions feet of lumber, loss $40,000. The destruction of property by fire within 20 miles of the city is estimated above eight hundred thousand dollars. The city is in considerable danger.

QUEBEC, August 19.—A heavy hurricane this morning was very destructive to property throughout the country. Some shipping in the harbor was damaged.

## CHICAGO.

### Arrest of Murderers—Political Nomination.

CHICAGO, August 19.—Charles Walder and wife reached this city to-night on their way to southern Missouri, in charge of an officer, accused of the murder of Wm. Nowlan, wife and baby, at Marshfield, Webster county, Mo., in October, 1867—nearly three years ago. They were captured a few days ago in Faribault, Minn.

Lieutenant Governor M. M. Walden was yesterday nominated for Congress by the Republican Convention of the Fourth District of Iowa, at Oskaloosa, beating Judge Loughridge, present member, and ex-Governor Stone.

## SOUTH AMERICA.

### Steamboat Collision—One Hundred and Sixty Lives Lost.

NEW YORK, August 18.—By the arrival of the schooner Tampico, Capt. Lombard, from Para, we learn that a collision occurred about July 25th on the Amazon river, Brazil, between two steamers. One sunk within half an hour, with two hundred passengers on board, and one hundred and sixty were lost. She had a cargo on board worth $450,000, without insurance on the vessel or cargo. The accident occurred at the mouth of the Madara, one of the tributaries of the Amazon.

### Congressional Nominations—Round House Burned.

CINCINNATI, August 18.—Lewis D. Campbell was nominated by acclamation at Hamilton to-day as the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Third Ohio district. Col. Campbell was present, and made a speech at the close of the convention.

J. W. Denver was nominated as the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Sixth Ohio district to-day, at Hillsboro, on the fortieth ballot.

A frame round-house of the Ohio and Mississippi railroad was burned to-day. The locomotives were saved. Loss $2,000.

## NEW YORK.

### Celebration over German Victories.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—The grand German celebration in Jones' Woods to-day of recent Prussian victories was attended by over 30,000 people, including Mayor Hall and many prominent city officials. Triumphant columns inscribed with the names of victorious fields were erected on the grounds, and groves and trees everywhere gaily decked with German and American colors; musical and dramatic performances, speeches and fireworks seeming to constitute the main features of the programme.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

United States Judge Woodford has just given a decision affirming the constitutionality of the statute allowing towns to issue bonds in aid of the construction of railways.

### New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19—P. M.

Wall street was this morning thrown into a state of agitation and excitement by a rumor from Troy that Commodore Vanderbilt had been seized with an apoplectic fit at Saratoga, from which it was doubtful if he would recover. This news produced, for a time, a semi-panic in the stocks in which it is known the Commodore was largely interested, and weak holders made haste to realize at whatever price they would bring. The downward course was not arrested until New York Central stock had sold down to 91½, scrip to 88¾ and Lake Shore to 90½, a decline from 3 to 5 per cent compared with last night's prices. Subsequently a positive denial of the story resulted at once in a better feeling and a recovery in prices.

The money market is more active at 5@6 per cent on stock collaterals, with the bulk of the transactions at the higher rate, and on government bonds at 4@5 per cent. Prime business paper 7@8 per cent.

Sterling exchange is weak; good banker's bills, German, said to be against bonds, are offered at ¼ per cent below the regular quotations. Prime bankers ask 9⅛, but sales were made at 9⅛, and sight bills at 110½; cable transfers 110¾.

The gold market is devoid of animation. The speculative feature and temper of the market is weak, owing to no war news. The attention of operators is being directed to the stock market. The rates paid for having balances carried were 3½ per cent and flat for borrowing, which indicates that the shorts freely cover their contracts. All the sales of the day were at 16@16⅛, closing at 16⅛ bid, 16¼ asked.

The gold clearances to-day were $43,000,000.

The export of specie to-morrow is estimated at about $800,000.

Government bonds are steady but dull. The following were the closing quotations:

| | |
|---|---|
| Coupons of '81 | 114½@114¾ |
| Coupons of '62 | 112½@112¾ |
| Coupons of '64 | 111½@111¾ |
| Coupons of '65 | 111½@111¾ |
| Do new | 110 @110½ |
| Coupons of '67 | 110¼@110½ |
| Coupons of '68 | 110½@110¾ |
| Ten-forties | 108½@108¾ |
| Currency 6's | 112 @112¼ |

State bonds are quiet but steady. The following were the closing quotations:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Missouri | 90½@ | Old Virg'ia | 63 @ |
| Old Tenn | 62½@ | Old N. Car | 52 @ |
| New Tenn | 60½@ | New N. Car. | 31½@ |

The Stock market closed strong at the best prices of the day, but still lower than yesterday. The following were the closing 5:30 prices:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Canton | 60½ | Illinois Central | 135 |
| Cumberland | 31 | Pittsburg | 104½ |
| Western U. Tel | 34¼ | Northwestern | 81½ |
| Quicksilver | 4½ | Do preferred | 84½ |
| Mariposa | 5½ | Rock Island | 113 |
| Do preferred | 9¾ | N. Jersey Cen't | 101 |
| Adams Express | 67½ | St. Paul | 59½ |
| Wells & Fargo | 13½ | Do preferred | 76½ |
| American Ex | 42½ | Tol. & Wabash | 50½ |
| U. S. Express | 43 | Do preferred | 75 |
| Pacific Mail | 38 | Fort Wayne | 93½ |
| N. Y. Cent'l, con. | 93½ | Terre Haute | 25 |
| N. Y. Cent'l, sc'p. | 89¾ | Do preferred | 54 |
| Erie | 22½ | Chi. & Alton | 113 |
| Erie preferred | 46 | Do preferred | 113 |
| Harlem | 131½ | Ohio & Mis'ssippi | 33¼ |
| Do preferred | 133 | Hartf'd & Erie | 3½ |
| Reading | 95½ | C. C. & I. C. | 17¼ |
| Mich. Central | 117½ | Burlington | 160 |
| Lake Shore | 91½ | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sub-treasury balance, | gold | | 969,815,822 |
| Do. | do. | currency | 14,407,368 |

## THE CHINESE MASSACRE.

### Details of the Butchery of French Christians—Sixty-two Persons Murdered.

The Hong Kong Daily Press furnishes the following details of the dreadful massacre of the French residents at Tientsin:

Twenty-two Europeans have fallen victims, besides no less than from thirty to forty Chinese children at the schools, who were smothered in the vaults.

The outbreak commenced about 10 or 11 o'clock on the 21st, by a large mob surrounding and stoning the French Consulate. Upon this the Consul sallied forth, together with Mons. Simon, to Chung How's Yamen, and induced that official to accompany them back to the Consulate. According to the account given by the correspondent of the Evening Courier, on their way back they met the Chehsien, and Chung How's story is that the Consul fired at the Che-hsien, whereupon the mob rose and cut him down, killing him on the spot.

Another version of Chung How's story is to the effect that the French Consul seeing him stoop fired at him. Apart from the inherent improbability of this story, and the strong motive which Chung How had for putting it about, one circumstance in connection with it seems sufficient to prove it to be an entire fabrication. Chung How declared that the French Consul had been killed by his side, and that he had the body in his keeping. He sent six coffins containing bodies in the British Consulate, stating that none of those was that of the French Consul; but this turned out to be a deliberate lie, the body of Mr. Fontanier having been picked up the evening before in the river, and identified by several of his friends, as well as from the marks on his socks.

When the French Consul and the Chancellor had been dispatched, at about two o'clock a frightful yell rose from the mob, now ten thousand strong, who were gathered round the Catholic Cathedral. The priest in charge, M. Dheverier, and M. Thomissin and wife, just arrived from Shanghai, and a number of Chinese were murdered and the building fired. The mob then rushed to the establishment of the Sisters of Charity, which is situated nearer to the British settlement than the Cathedral, and the murderers went in to do their bloody work. The Sisters, nine in number, were seized, their clothes dragged off them, their eyes scooped out, their breasts cut off and their bodies stabbed and ripped open. The building burst into flame, and confusion and riot were everywhere rampant. A young Russian girl and two of her countrymen rushed panic-stricken from the city, and were making their way in sedans to the foreign settlement, when they were met and ruthlessly cut down. These were Mr. and Mrs. Protopopoff, together with Mr. Bassoff, one of their countrymen. The former had been married but four days, and the bride who met this sad fate was but sixteen years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Chalmaison, who resided near the north gate, were also butchered. Mrs. Chalmaison got her horse and escaped, her husband being killed in the doorway as he was coming out. Mrs. Chalmaison returned to the house in the evening in Chinese dress, but it seems the omission to change her foreign boots, led to her detection, and she was slaughtered in the street. Three French missionaries living on the other side of the river are also supposed to have been murdered.

The following sad details of the bodies are given:

M. H. Fontanier—Head and face cloven to pieces by sword cuts. One spear wound through the chest.

M. Simon—Head and face covered with sword cuts; bowels protruding.

M. Thomassin—Head and face covered with sword cuts; a few spear wounds on the body.

Madam Thomassin—A sword cut through the back of the neck.

M. de Chalmaison—Left side of the face cut away; eyes scooped out; numerous wounds in the body and extremities.

Madame de Chalmaison—A deep sword cut across the face, just below the eyes; left arm and side backed with sword cuts.

Father Cheverier—Scull cloven in several places; chest and abdomen laid open; bowels protruding.

The coffins supposed to contain four of the Sisters were filled with charred pieces of flesh and bone.

Mr. Protopopoff, Russian—Sword cut five inches long on the left side of the head; a spear wound through the chest and one on the left hip.

Mrs. Protopopoff—Body literally covered with sword cuts and spear wounds.

Mr. Bassoff, Russian—Head covered with sword cuts; chest pierced with numerous spear wounds.

None of the poor Sisters' bodies could be recovered; but some charred remains were brought in, which were said to be all that could be found.

In the foreign settlement, where the first intimation of the outbreak was the sight of the mob, the greatest anxiety was felt for the foreigners in the city, but early next day all except those above mentioned as having fallen victims, arrived in safety. A volunteer guard was at once got up, and placed under the control of Mr. Hanna, Commissioner of Customs, who seemed to have spared himself no exertions; and up to the latest dates, June 28th, the streets were nightly patrolled, and it was not considered safe for foreigners to go up to town, as the mob was not yet subdued, and still occasionally attacked Cantonese. On the 26th H. M. Gunboat Opossum arrived from Chefoo, but has only fourteen hands on board.

There is now no longer any doubt of the whole plot having been known to the officials long before the outbreak. Placards were posted stating that the Roman Catholic cathedral and schools would be burnt down eight days prior to the outbreak. The Chefoo, or head magistrate, had himself posted one of these documents. How far the Pekin authorities were implicated in the affair is not yet clear. Mons de Rouchechouart has, we are glad to say, not been killed, as was rumored, but he is detained in Pekin, the officials declaring he would be massacred should he proceed to Tientsin. Eight Protestant chapels, from which the missionaries had retreated, were looted, and sixteen places of worship in all destroyed. Several days previous to the attack the Chinese parents of children at the Catholic schools sent to remove them, and as many as two hundred and fifty, out of four hundred and fifty were thus taken away.

The action of the Chinese after the disturbance was over was such as is usually the case under like circumstances. They used every effort to excuse the outbreak; protested they were powerless against the mob, and actually begged Mr. Lay, H B M. Consul, to act temporarily as French Consul. This request, it is needless to say, was declined. They also begged the friends of the Russians to name their compensation, but were promptly met with the significant reply that they would learn that from the Russian authorities. A similar request was also made to the French Minister at Pekin. It is stated that Tseng-kwo-fan is on his way down with five thousand troops to investigate the affair, a circumstance somewhat strange inasmuch as there seem very strong reasons to believe that he is at the bottom of the affair; but it is a still more astonishing statement, made by the Daily News correspondent, to the effect that the Foreign Ministers at Pekin have decided that the settlement of the matter shall be left in the hands of the Pekin Government, "trusting it will investigate the affair thoroughly, and do justice as far as practicable." Finally, it is stated that the city mob are turning against Chung How, denouncing him as a friend to foreigners.

The correspondent of the North China Daily News is again guilty of the most shameless misrepresentation, going so far as directly to accuse the poor Sisters and Catholic missionaries of the crime of kidnapping. It is only fair to add that the above paper most emphatically repudiates any identification with its correspondent's views.

The French Consul is reported to have sent the following ultimatum to the Chinese Government:

First, that 500 of the Tientsin barbarians should be decapitated before properly authorized French representatives. Secondly, an indemnity of one hundred millions of francs be paid down for the representatives of the deceased, and the restoration of property. Thirdly, that a French force be established in Tientsin and the Taku forts for a certain number of years at the expense of the Chinese Government.

The Shanghai Evening News publishes the following Imperial edict issued in reference to the massacre:

T'ung chih 9th year, 5th moon, and 27th day, the Privy Council (or Cabinet), received the following Imperial edict:

Chung How has memorialized the Throne, stating that a collision had taken place at Tientsin between the people and the Roman Catholics (lit. religionist) and begging that we judge the punishment he has merited for allowing such a disturbance within his jurisdiction, and that the conduct of the other local officials be strictly investigated so that the guilty may be dismissed from office.

The outbreak arose partly from the suspicion which existed in the mind of people that the scoundrels who have been using drugs to kidnap children are connected with the Roman Catholics (Churches), and partly from the conduct of the French Consul, M. Fontanier, who fired off a pistol in Chung-how's Yamen, and who shot at the Chih-hsien, which excited the fury of and led to the Consul's death, and the burning of the Churches.

Chung-how, as Superintendent of Trade, having failed to maintain peace in the district; the Taotai, Chow-chia-hiun, as chief local official not having adopted precautionary measures; the Chihfoo, Chang Kwang-tsau, and the Chih-hsien, Lieu-chie, through mismanagement in having brought about so great a catastrophe, are inexcusably culpable, and have been handed over to the Board of Punishment, to be dealt with according to their deserts.

Moreover, Tseng-kwo-fan has been ordered to Tientsin to make a thorough investigation of the whole affair, and report to the Throne; also to search out the scoundrel kidnappers and leaders of the riot. He has been further instructed, in conjunction with Chungho, to probe the matter to the very root, and to act with strict impartiality and justice toward all parties. Respect this.

## THE SCHOFIELD LYNCHING.

### One of the Most Shocking Chapters of Crime on Record.

[From the Memphis Avalanche, 17th.]

J. W. Schofield was a person of about twenty years of age, perhaps under, and had come from Virginia, where he left a mother and two sisters. His object in visiting Shelby county was to seek a home for himself and the other members of the family—a place where they could settle and live in peace. He made the acquaintance of Frank Graves, who kept the only grocery store in the little village of Cuba, and consented to stay with him a while, for the purpose, principally, of familiarizing himself with the country and the people. They lived harmoniously together, and Mrs. Graves took a great liking to young Schofield, so that she was as careful of him as if he was a brother. When he happened to be indisposed she made delicacies for him. He was considered reliable and was relied on. No one suspected him of any meanness, and there never appeared any meanness in him. Before proceeding any further in the Schofield branch of the narrative it is necessary to refer to

ANOTHER AFFAIR.

Near the little village of Cuba dwells an old man by the name of Carroll, and at his house there boarded a carpenter, who was a stranger at that place, by the name of Gouche. This carpenter suddenly disappeared one day, and no one could tell whither he went, and, being a stranger, no one bothered himself about him. He disappeared, and that was the end of him. Bear this little fact in mind, as you go on reading this

DARK HISTORY.

Now about the day of Gouche's disappearance young Schofield felt indisposed in the morning and disinclined to remain in the store; so he told Mrs. Graves that he would take the shot-gun, go into the woods, and shoot a squirrel, which she promised to cook for dinner. Graves being out at the time, he took the gun and went into the woods. When he got in the dark shadows of the great old trees, with solemn vistas stretching before him, and the soft springy turf under his feet, he trod on silently musing. He forgot the squirrels, fell into one of those delicious day dreams that come over young people in their happiest moods. He went on till he came to a spot overlooking a little vale thickly grown with trees of every age, and at the bottom of which murmured a little brook. It was a beautiful, quiet spot, near that little town where nothing but peace and innocence should reside. The young man's dream was rudely broken, the gun nearly dropped from his grasp as his eye fell upon a

SCENE OF HORROR.

There were a number of men whom he knew, whom he was in the habit of speaking to every day, engaged in hanging a man from the limb of a tree; they were committing murder; among them were Graves, his employer, and Poston and Wisener (all three now in the county jail), McAtten, the constable, and others. They hung the man, as one of their company remarked,

"DAMNED WELL."

Young Schofield returned home, almost petrified with horrible emotions. He thought the best, in fact the only course for him, was to keep quiet, to say nothing; he had fallen among evil people, and it would not be safe for him to incur their anger; he had resolved to "keep still."

Gouche was suspected of having money. The old man, 'Squire Carroll, was the host of Gouche.

GOUCHE WAS SEEN NO MORE.

In a few days afterward Graves, being cross, as men who engage in such business may naturally be, young Schofield had a sort of misunderstanding with him, and let out several hints about what he knew; told him that he had seen something, and that if they would not let him alone there would be a scattering among some folks shortly. Of course there were consultations held about the manner in which Schofield was to be disposed of. The usual barbecue came on shortly afterward, and on the evening of that day young Schofield was

ACCUSED OF STEALING

a small sum of money out of Graves' drawer. McArthen, the constable, was told to take charge of him. He did so. He put him in an unused ice-house, tied him up by the thumbs so that his torture forced the most pitiful cries from him. That night he was taken out and hung, as our readers have already been made aware. The witnesses in the case, Graves and Poston and Wisener, who are among the most respectable people in that district, have been threatened since Sheriff Wright arrested the above named murderers. Mr. Saterwhite, the principal witness, one who witnessed the hanging of young Schofield, has been threatened; he was shot at a few days since with a rifle. Dr. Irby, another witness, was shot at, and 'Squire Hester was also threatened. Since the incarceration of Graves and Poston the place where the hanging, which young Schofield witnessed in that peaceful hollow, was searched and the grave uncovered where the man was buried.

IT WAS GOUCHE.

The flesh was sloughing off his face, but enough was there to serve for identification. It was Gouche, the carpenter, who lived with old 'Squire Carroll, and who was suspected of having money. This is the inside history of the Cuba horror. How much more of the same sort may be forthcoming remains to be seen.

[redacted]

attempt to evade that ... injure ... in the estimation of all honest men. Some people here who know him well declare that he will turn up in Washington at the proper moment and fight the thing out to the bitter end.

### River Telegrams.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

PITTSBURG, Aug. 19.—Weather clear; thermometer 90. Monongahela 3 feet 2 inches and falling. Business very dull; nothing doing.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 19.—River risen two feet four inches during the past 24 hours, with 18 feet in the channel. Departed—Granite State, Pittsburg.

EVANSVILLE, Aug. 19.—Weather nearly clear till noon, and rather warm. Mercury reached 92 at noon. River has risen six inches. There were no arrivals or departures outside of the packets except the Bermuda, from Louisville, to go on the dry docks. The Quickstep left at daylight for Mound City to go on the ways.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 19.—River stationary; 6 feet on Harpeth shoals. Weather fair and warm. Departed—Umpire, Cairo.

CAIRO, Aug. 19.—Port List—David Watts, from St. Louis to Tennessee river at 10 p. m.; Idlewild, Evansville packet, at 11; Pauline Carroll, from St Louis to New Orleans at 8 a. m.; Julia, from Vicksburg to St. Louis at 9; Ella Hughes, Nashville packet, at 11; Mary Alice, from Cairo to New Orleans at 3 p. m.; City of Vicksburg, from St. Louis to Vicksburg at 6; Little Eleta, from Louisville to New Orleans at 6. River stationary. Slight showers during the day, with a heavy rain this evening. Mercury 80.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 19.—Arrived—Rob Roy and Jasper, Keokuk; St. Joseph, Memphis; Dictator, Columbus; St. Johns, Quincy. Departed—Rob Roy, Keokuk; Minneapolis, St. Paul; W. J. Lewis, Kansas City; Belle Memphis, Memphis. River is falling. Weather cool. Mercury 83.

VICKSBURG, Aug. 19.—Up—Rubicon, 12 m. Shannon, 11 p. m. Down—Mohawk, 5 p. m. River falling. Weather cloudy and warm.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 19.—Departed—Tom Rees and barges, St. Louis.

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—Cotton, the market is firm for good grades [illegible]

[illegible]

Latest—5 p. m.—Flour market closed dull and 5@10c lower. Wheat is dull and slightly in buyer's favor; No 2 spring at [illegible]; winter red at [illegible]. Rye is nominal [illegible]. Oats are heavy at [illegible] for Western and [illegible] for new Ohio. Corn is quiet at [illegible] for new mixed Western. Pork is quiet, with sales of 250 bbls of mess at $28 75. Beef is steady. Cut meats and bacon are nominally unchanged. Lard is dull at 16½c for prime steam. Eggs are dull at 26 @28c.

DRY GOODS—Trade is more active and prices rule steady at 14c for Atlantic A brown sheetings; 13½c for do H, Appleton A, Amoskeag A and Stark A; 12½c for Laconia B and Ohio 13c for Indian Orchard O; 11c for do B; 10c for do A; 9c for do L; 8c for Monadnock 16-4 do, and 36½c for 9-4 do; 27½c for 6-4 Pepperell bleached and 22½c for 8-4 do; 30c for 9-4 do, and 45c for 10-4 do. Linseys are in fair request at 25c for Dickey's 4-4, and 14c for 3-4; Cotton bags are in good demand at 43½c for Stark A, and 37½c for Amoskeag and American; 15@20c for Whittenden check cottonades, and 22½c for double and twist do.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—Exchange is unchanged. Flour the market is dull and unchanged. Wheat, the market is dull and at 1@2c and old [illegible] lower, closing at [illegible] cash and at [illegible] for seller August for No 2; this afternoon the market was unsettled but unchanged. Corn, the market is dull and ½@¾c lower, closing at 77c for No 2; this afternoon the market was dull at 77c for seller August. Oats, the market is quiet and ½c lower, closing at 37½c. Rye, the market is quiet and ½c lower, closing at 73c. Barley, the market is 2@3c lower, closing at $1 05 for No 2. Highwines are steady at 84c for iron-bound. Provisions are more active and easier; sales of 3,500 summer and winter packed mess pork: 15@15½c for lard. Hogs, the market is active at $8@9 75 for common to choice. Cattle, the market is quiet and unchanged. Receipts for the past 24 hours 4,674 bbls of flour, 42,610 bush wheat, [illegible] corn, [illegible] oats, 6,216 bush rye, 13,830 bush barley, 1,868 head hogs. Shipments: 4,893 bbls of flour, 19,509 bush wheat, [illegible] bush corn, [illegible] oats, 3,530 bush rye, [illegible] bush barley, 1,259 head hogs. Freights are less active and unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 19.—Flour, the market is dull; family $5 90@6. Wheat, the market is dull at $1 10@1 24, and the demand is light and prices are drooping. Corn 78@80c. Oats, the market is firm; new 40@45c, and old 50@55c. Rye, the market is firm at 75@80c, with sales. Barley is in light supply and higher; fall at $1 10@1 20. Cotton, the market is firm and prices are a shade higher; middling 19¾c. Tobacco, the market is firm with a good demand; sales of 49 hhds at $7@7 20; the receipts are very light. Whisky, the market is dull and prices are unsettled, with sales at 96c, closing with no buyers at better than 95c. Mess pork is dull, with small sales at $29 50. Bulk meats are neglected; 15c and 15c asked. Bacon is in moderate demand at 15¾c for shoulders; 18¾c for rib sides and 19½@20c for clear. Lard is in moderate demand at 15¾@16c for kettle rendered. Cheese is quiet at 13@14c. Butter 24@26c. Linseed oil $1 03@1 05, the latter rate for small lots. Lard oil is dull and unchanged at $1 17@1 20 for current make. Gold 115¾ buying. Exchange is dull at ¼@1-10 discount buying. Money market easy.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 19.—Tobacco, the market for good grades is steady at unchanged prices. Cotton is nominal at 17½c. Hemp and rope are firm and unchanged; bagging is easier at 29@30c. Flour, there is more doing but prices are unchanged; fall superfine $4 50@4 75; extra $4 90@5 25; double extra $5 25@5 50; triple extra $5 75@6 25. Wheat, the market opened firm but closed dull and heavy; No 2 spring $1; No 2 red fall $1 12@1 16; No 1 do $1 20@1 25. Corn, the market is dull and easier; mixed 81@86c; yellow 79c; white 84@87c. Oats, the market is dull at 40@42c. Rye is dull at 67@70c. Highwines are quiet at 89c. Mess pork is dull and lower at $29 50. Bacon is dull; orders were filled at 14½c for shoulders; 17½c for clear rib sides and 18¾c for clear sides. Lard is nominal at 16@16½c. Cattle, good to prime $6@6c; choice nominally 6¾@7¼c. Hogs are active and scarce at 8¾@9¼c. Receipts of flour 4,000 bbls, wheat 38,300 bush, corn 15,800 bush, oats 10,000 bush, barley 300 bush, rye 400 bush, cattle 400 head, hogs 80 head.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 19.—Flour, the market is greatly depressed and prices favor buyers; superfine $5 50@5 75; extras $6 @6 25; spring wheat extra family $6 25@6 75; Ohio $7@7 50; fancy $7 75@8 50. Wheat, the market is heavy and quiet; Western $1 45@1 48. Rye 90c@$1. Corn is quiet; mixed 98c@$1. Oats are dull; new 50@55c; old 65@66c. Petroleum is quiet; crude 15@15½c, and refined 31c. Whisky is quiet; Western 98c.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 19.—Flour, the market is dull and favors buyers; Western superfine $5 75@6 25; extra $6 50@7; family $7 50@8 50. Wheat, the market is quiet; Western red $1 40@1 45. Corn, white Western 95c@$1 00; mixed 95@98c. Oats 55@57c. Rye 90@95c. Mess pork is dull at $30 50. Bacon is quiet; rib sides 17½c; clear rib 18½c; shoulders 15½c; hams 26c. Lard is dull at 17@17½c. Whisky is firm at 97@98c.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 19.—Crude petroleum is weak; on the spot 9½c; August 9c; September 9c; October to December 9c; seller all the year 9⅛c; sales of 3,000 bbls for September at 9c. Refined is unsettled and it is hard to give quotations correctly; on the spot 24@24½c; August 23¾c; September 23¾c; October to December 24c; buyer all the year 25c; sale of 1,000 bbls, last half of September, at 23⅛c.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 19.—Cotton, the market is quiet but firm at 18⅝@19c; receipts 62 bales; exports 73 bales; week's receipts 768 bales; exports 1,169 bales; stock on hand 4,727 bales. Flour is weak and unchanged. Corn 87@95c. Oats 50c. Hay $18@25. Bran $18@20. Mess pork $32. Lard is unchanged. Bacon, prices are weak; shoulders 15½c; sides 19c.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 19.—Cotton, the receipts for the week were 1,168 bales; exports 1,153 bales; sales for the week 3,200 bales; stock on hand 33,287 bales; the demand to-day was fair and prices firm; middling 17¾c; sales of 825 bales; receipts 412 bales; exports 1,082 bales.

### New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—Beeves number 1,300 head to-day and the market shows more strength. The Texans are of better quality and bring 10@12c; native cattle 13@15c, with a few Kentucky's at 15½@16c; everything sold. The weather is hot. The arrivals for the week, including those delayed last week, were 7,000 head. Sheep count up 5,150 head to-day and 20,000 head for the week. The market is slow and prices weaker; a car of 46 lbs Ohio lambs sold at 8¾c, with the best State 82 lbs at 9c; a car of Canadas, 58 lbs, sold at 4¾c; a deck of 81 lbs at 5¼c; nothing very fine selling, and many were left over. The number of hogs to-day were 15 cars, making 17,500 for the week. The market is a shade stronger but prices are unchanged.

### Albany Live Stock Market.

ALBANY, Aug. 19.—The general features of the cattle market show no change from a week ago. The supply is 775 head larger and the average quality no better; good butchering beeves command ½@¾c advance; the highest price paid for 16 head of choice young Illinois steers, averaging 1,300 lbs, ranged at 9¾@9⅞c. There is no change in sheep and lambs, but lambs being of better quality rule ¼@½c higher; sheep 4¼@6¼c; lambs 6½@8¾c. The only sale of hogs was 131 head of Michigan at 9⅛c, averaging 195 lbs.

## AMUSEMENTS.

# OPENING OF THE SUMMER SEASON.

EVERY SUNDAY AFTERNOON AND NIGHT

## SACRED CONCERT,

GIVEN BY

## Philharmonic Orchestra.

The best of Lager Beer, pure Wines, fine Eatables, and Havana Cigars, always on hand.

Persons wishing to spend a Sunday afternoon well should not forget to visit the Lion Garden.

au6 S&Sutf ANTON EHRET, Proprietor.

## AUCTION SALES.

### BY WHARTON & CO.

#### Constable's Sale of Household and Kitchen Furniture.

AT AUCTION.

THIS (SATURDAY) MORNING, at 10 o'clock, by order of constable, carpets, beds, bedding, 20 fine pictures, oil paintings, chromos, 1 bbl and 7 kegs of whisky, cooking stove, sofa-bottom rockers, divans, bureaus, and looking-glasses, together with queensware, window shades, sociables, sideboards, also 1 marble-top counter, sewing machines, knives and forks, &c. Terms 3 months' credit.

WHARTON, Auctioneer.

### BY S. T. MOORE & CO.,

Corner Fourth and Main,

# GROCERIES,

AT AUCTION.

SATURDAY, Aug. 20, at 10 o'clock, we will sell an assortment of groceries, candles, wooden ware, &c.

### BY J. G. McNETT & CO.

#### Constable's Sale of Household Furniture, &c.

SATURDAY MORNING, Aug. 20, at 10 o'clock, we shall sell, by order of the constable, a large and general assortment of furniture, bedding, stoves, pictures, china, glass and queensware, carpets, mattresses, &c.

☞ Terms cash.

☞ Dealers and housekeepers are respectfully invited.

au19 J. G. McNETT & CO., Auct'rs.

[redacted] BUCKEL & SHAFFER.

[redacted]irable Broadway Corner Business House and Lot,

AT AUCTION.

[redacted]DAY, Aug. 23, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises, on the northwest corner Shelby street and [redacted]way, we will sell a substantial and desirable [redacted] brick business house and residence of 7 [redacted] and store and large cellar. Lot about 30 feet [redacted] 100 feet deep. Terms at sale.

BUCKEL & SHAFFER, Auctioneers.

[redacted]

[redacted] BUCKEL & SHAFFER.

[redacted]able Centrally-located Fifth Street Property

AT AUCTION.

[redacted]NESDAY, Aug. 24, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises, on the west side of Fifth street, between Green and Walnut, and opposite the Cathedral, we will sell a valuable lot fronting 28 feet on [redacted]reet and extending back 150 feet to Center, [redacted] two-story frame house of 4 rooms and kitchen [redacted] with a two-story brick house of 4 rooms [redacted] Terms at sale.

BUCKEL & SHAFFER, Auctioneers.

au18SuTu&We

[redacted] PEARSON & MEDDIS.

[redacted]rming Third-street Residence Site!

### A Beautiful Breckinridge-street Lot!

AT AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY EVENING, August 23, at 5 o'clock, we will sell one of the most desirable lots on Third street, being the northwest corner of Third and St. Catherine, 73 feet front by 190 deep to a 20-foot alley.

On same day, at 6 o'clock, on the premises, situated on Breckinridge, between Floyd and Preston, we will sell a splendid lot of 105 feet by 200 deep.

The above is some of the handsomest vacant property in that desirable portion of the city, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms easy at sale.

au19 PEARSON & MEDDIS, Auctioneers.

ROBERT WOOD & CO., PHILADELPHIA, ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS, GARDEN AND CEMETERY ADORNMENTS, CAST, WROUGHT IRON, AND WIRE RAILINGS, FOUNTAINS, VASES, VERANDAS, SETTEES, ARBORS, CHAIRS, SUMMER HOUSES, IRON STAIRS.

Spiral and Straight, in every variety of pattern. New and improved styles of Hay Racks, Mangers, Stable Fittings, Stall Divisions, &c.

PATENT WIRE WORK.

Railings, Store Fronts, Door and Window Guards, Farm Fencing, &c.

BRONZE WORK.

Having fitted up our foundry with special reference to the above class of work, we are now prepared to fill with promptness all orders for BRONZE CASTINGS OF STATUARY, colossal, heroic, and life size.

ORNAMENTAL IRON GOODS.

The largest assortment to be found in the United States, all of which are executed with the express view of pleasing the taste, while they combine all the requisites of beauty and substantial construction.

Purchasers may rely on having all articles carefully boxed and shipped to the place of destination. Designs will be sent to those who wish to make a selection. ap26 d6m

## I. B. KIRTLAND,

President of Jackson Insurance Company,

HAVING been 25 years at Memphis in the Banking business, will collect in all Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas. myl6 dd6m

## FOR SALE—COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—Will be offered for sale, upon favorable terms, the entire stock of goods, at O'Bannon's Station, L. C. & L. R. R.—a good neighborhood and custom; also, the storehouse and warehouse for rent for a term of years if desired. Apply for particulars at [illegible] West Main st., Louisville. au18 d6t

FOR SALE—A NICE LITTLE COUNTRY PLACE—Containing 20 acres of good land, 3½ miles from Broadway, on the Newburg pike. Good house of 8 rooms, barn, fine orchard, good well, &c.; will take city property in part payment. BUCKEL & SHAFFER, West Market st. au18 d4

FOR SALE—SHELBY COUNTY FARM—Containing 189 acres of good land, located in a good neighborhood, [illegible] under cultivation; good dwelling, &c. [illegible] Apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 West Jefferson st.

FOR SALE—LAND—1,000 acres of heavily timbered land, situated 12 miles south of Louisville, near the Louisville and Nashville R. R. Will sell on easy terms or take city property or a stock of goods in part payment. BUCKEL & SHAFFER, 200 West Market st. au18 d1t

FOR SALE—LAND—One of the finest tracts of land in Central Missouri, well improved, plenty of fine water and timber, will be sold very low or exchanged for good city property. Inquire of LAWS, BEACH & JULIAN, 216 West Jefferson st. [illegible]

FOR SALE—SEABOARD LAND—120 acres No. 1 garden or dairy land, in lots to suit purchasers, about 3½ miles from Broadway on the Poplar Level pike (Frankfort R. R.), [illegible] 67 acres of timbered land, 2 miles from the city on said pike. Terms easy. Apply to the undersigned on the premises. W. L. PRATHER. au7 d1t*

FOR SALE—FARM—A splendid Ohio river farm, situated five miles below Hawesville, Kentucky, and opposite Tell City, Indiana, containing 250 acres, 130 acres in cultivation, 30 acres in woodland, 150 acres of bottom. The improvements are a good dwelling of two rooms, log house of two rooms, kitchen, with servants' rooms; also a fine barn, smoke and chicken-house. Apply to W. Ryan, at J. T. Murphy & Co's. coal office, No. 130 Third street, Louisville, Ky. jy31 dim

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID LOGAN COUNTY FARM—232 acres on Red river—130 acres cleared and under cultivation—one-fourth of a mile from Orendorf's mill; good frame dwelling of 5 rooms, porch and hall, and good out-buildings; excellent tobacco barn and stable; good spring water; an abundance of stock water; six-year-old orchard. Terms $30 per acre; one third cash, balance in one and two years. Will rent in Clarksville, with liberty to sow wheat this fall. For further particulars, apply to MORTON, WRIGHT & CO., Real Estate Agents, Russellville, Ky. jy20 dim

FOR SALE OR RENT—FIRST-CLASS STORE-HOUSE—With dwelling attached, in the thriving town of Allensville, Todd county, Ky. The best stand for dry goods and millinery. Rent $600. Apply to PH. HIRSHFELD, Allensville, Ky. jy3 Sa&W tf

FOR SALE—A FARM—In Trimble county, Ky., on the Ohio river, about 35 miles above the city, containing about 80 acres, one-half of which is rich river bottom land. Will sell cheap for cash, or will take a small cottage in part payment. For particulars apply to M. J. LEWIS, Tenth street, between Madison and Chestnut. jy27 dtf

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID SHELBY-COUNTY FARM—Situated 5½ miles southwest of Shelbyville, 2 miles south of Simpsonville, ¾ of a mile from Taylorsville branch pike, containing 255 acres of land; 110 acres in a high state of cultivation; the balance in woodland pasture, splendidly set in bluegrass. The improvements are a nice brick house of 6 rooms, with servants' houses detached. Good spring, well, and cistern, and all necessary out-buildings convenient to residence, and a splendid running branch through the farm. This is one of the best stock farms in Shelby county, and is offered at a great bargain. The Shelbyville railroad will be running shortly within 3 miles of the farm. PEARSON & MEDDIS. jy3 dtf

FOR SALE—HOTEL—Any one wishing to purchase a pleasant and desirable hotel can do so by applying to the undersigned, in Eminence, Ky. I wish to sell the house known as the "Willard House." It is in a fine location, with plenty of water—all necessary out-buildings—good stables attached to it; also an ice-house filled with ice. Any one wishing to keep hotel can get as many boarders as they wish, also a great deal of transient custom. For terms apply to J. M. TODD, Jr., Eminence, Ky. ap14 dtf

## FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—SLEEPING ROOMS—3 fine large rooms, on second street, between Green and Walnut, No. 168. au18 deodtf

FOR RENT—The RESIDENCE No. 395 West Jefferson, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, with complete furniture to be bought on reasonable terms. Possession given immediately. Apply on premises. au18 d4t*

FOR RENT—A FURNISHED COTTAGE—A cottage of five rooms, on Market street, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second, north side, will be rented on reasonable terms by applying immediately to Mrs. KATE MORTENSON, on the premises. au18 d4*

FOR RENT—ROOMS—A private family (of only four) would let one or two rooms to a first-class party desiring good board and a home. Persons wishing such accommodations can obtain them by addressing Mrs. O. H. M., Postoffice. Reference required.

FOR RENT—LARGE BRICK BUILDING—Corner Third and Green streets—cellar and 3 rooms; ground floor—suitable for business purposes. Price $600 per annum. Apply to R. E. RICHARDS, 7 Court Place. au17 dtf

FOR RENT OR SALE—A LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FINISHED, TWO-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE—In the suburbs of Newcastle, Henry county, 4 miles by turnpike from the Louisville and Lexington and 6 from the Louisville and Cincinnati railroad, with out-houses, garden, and 30 acres of bluegrass pasture. This place was formerly known as the Bramlette property. It is not now occupied by the owners. Terms moderate. For terms, apply to E. KIRBY SMITH, Newcastle, Ky. au6 dcodtm

FOR RENT—A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE—On the west side of Sixth street, outside of Magnolia avenue, lately occupied by J. M. Bryant, Esq.; everything complete about the house. For terms, apply to W. HEFFERNAN, 334 Main street, bet. Eighth and Ninth.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—Now occupied by Farmers' and Drovers' Bank. Possession given immediately. R. S. VEECH. au4 dtf

FOR RENT—A FINE BRICK STOREHOUSE—Formerly occupied by the undersigned, situated on the west side of Main, two doors from First st. For terms, inquire of DORN, BARKHOUSE & CO., No. 11 Second street, bet. Main and river. jy18 dtf

FOR RENT—A FINE BRICK STOREHOUSE—Situated on Main street, bet. Eighth and Ninth, it is 26¼ feet front, 4 stories high, and built back 185 feet; has elevator, and is in perfect good repair. Held at $1,600. Apply to JOHN S. BRANNIN, JOHN H. BRAND. my26 dtf

FOR LEASE—LOTS—For a term of years, building lots of size to suit purchasers, on Magazine, Chestnut and Madison streets, west of Twenty-second street, and on Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-eighth cross streets, by GRAVES & SON, Twenty-fifth and Chestnut. ap24 dtf

## SUBURBAN.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN ACRE PROPERTY—Lot No. 9, containing 2¾ acres, in Page & Howard's subdivision, near the Newburg road, and only a short distance from city limits, high and beautiful land. Price $10,000. Apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 & 66 West Jefferson st. jy21 dtf

## PUBLIC SALES.

### Commissioner's Sale.

LOGAN CIRCUIT COURT OF KENTUCKY.

Thos. Page and others, plffs., against Jane Rutherford & others, dfts. } Notice of Sale in Equity.

BY virtue of a judgment and order of sale of the Logan Circuit Court, rendered at the May term thereof, 1870, in the above cause, the undersigned will, on Monday, the 22d day of August, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., (it being the regular County Court day), proceed to offer for sale, at public auction, to the highest bidder, on a credit of six and twelve months, at the Court-house door, in the town of Russellville, Ky., the following-described property of the undersigned, to-wit: 318 acres of land in Logan county, Ky., on the waters of Dry Fork of Whippoorwill, about half a mile from Ferguson's Station, on the Memphis branch of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. Said land is well watered and suitable for a stock farm, about 75 acres in timber. Improvement moderate, a good orchard, well, &c. [illegible] could be made an excellent farm. Known as the farm of Jessee L. Page farm, immediately on the road to Clarksville, about six miles from Russellville. Said land will be divided into two or more lots, or sold in lots and then the whole sold, and whichever realizes the most money shall be the sale.

The purchaser will be required to give bonds, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, to have the force and effect of judgments, bearing legal interest from the day of sale, payable to Commissioner, for the use of the heirs of Jessee L. Page, dec'd. Bidders will be prepared to comply promptly with these terms.

T. A. FRAZER, Master Commissioner of Logan Circuit Court.

au1,8,15&20&wl

### Sale in Bankruptcy of Hart County Land.

AS assignee of I. R. H. Caldwell, bankrupt, I will offer at public sale, at 12 o'clock M. on Monday, Sept. 5, 1870, (it being County Court day), at the court house door, in Munfordsville, Hart county, Ky., a fine farm of 81 acres of land, half a mile south of the town of Horse Cave, in said county, on the eastside of the L. & N. Railroad, and adjoining the lands of W. T. Hodgens and B. H. Waters. The improvements consist of a handsome dwelling of five rooms, a good frame house a short distance from the dwelling (suitable for an overseer's house), a good barn, and suitable stables. The land is of excellent quality; 75 acres in cultivation and well watered.

Also, at the same time and place, a tract of about 35 acres of land, mostly timbered, half a mile from above, on west side of L. & N. R. R., adjoining the lands of B. H. Waters. On this tract is a fine site for an orchard, already cleared for that purpose.

These tracts will be sold free from all liens and incumbrances.

Terms—One-half in 6 and one-half in 12 months, with interest, personal security, and lien.

STEPHEN E. JONES, Assignee.

au9 13 20 27&sc3

### A Fine Christian-county Farm for Sale.

FOR division among the heirs of Mrs. M. A. Munford, deceased, I will offer for sale, on the premises, Saturday, September 3, 1870, to the highest bidder, the well-known "Munford Farm," lying 12 miles south of Hopkinsville, Ky., containing 500 acres, 350 of which are cleared and in a high state of cultivation. The soil is of the best quality. The improvements consist of a comfortable dwelling of 6 rooms, good out-houses, an excellent ice-house, cabins, cribs, &c., and 4 large tobacco barns, capable of housing 75,000 to 100,000 pounds of tobacco. There are 4 good cisterns and an abundance of stock water on the place, and also an excellent fish-pond, well stocked with game fish. Locality unsurpassed. I will sell the farm as a whole, or divide it to suit purchasers. Terms—One-third cash; the balance in one and two years, with lien on place. Title perfect.

For further particulars, address

M. R. BRONAUGH, Hopkinsville, Ky.

au17 d10

## MARSHAL'S SALES.

### Marshal's Sale.

William Jenkins, &c., against Sarah E. Jenkins. } In Chancery, No. 23,625.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 and 12 months, the following-described property, to-wit:

A certain lot or parcel of ground in the town of Portland, Jefferson county, Ky., known and designated on the map of said town of Portland as lot No. 162 in square No. 48, with all the appurtenances thereon. See deed book No. 51, page 289, Jefferson County Clerk's office.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.

L. F. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.

au17 d3

USE

SCHROEDER'S BITTERS

COCKTAILS

J. H. SCHROEDER & SONS.

## CHEAP LACE STORE,

103½ FOURTH ST.

JUST RECEIVED, A FULL ASSORTMENT OF Lace Collars, Lace Handkerchiefs, Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Hamburg Edgings and Insertions, Lace Riviere.

*Also, to Close Out, at Cost Price, a Lot of* BLACK LACE SHAWLS, Black Lace Flounces, Muslin Curtains at 60 and 75c a Yard.

—AT—

CHAS. F. RAUCHFUSS'.

au7

☞ Advertisements of ten lines under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c., will be inserted at transient rates only—TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than THIRTY CENTS.

## WANTED.

WANTED—INFORMATION—Thomas A. Jones left his home on Market street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth, on the 8th of August, stating that he might look for his return by 4 P. M., since which time he has not been seen or heard from. The following was his description: 5 feet 10 inches in height; black hair and is slightly bald; long whiskers; moderately dark complexion. Information of his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his wife, RACHEL JONES. Address northeast corner Fourteenth and Market. au20 d8*

WANTED—TO MERCHANTS, &c.—A young married man, with a sound commercial experience, desires a position in some first-class house in this city as correspondent or clerk. This is a rare opportunity to secure a man of energy and address, with the best references, at a low salary. Address for interview G. K. T., this office.

WANTED—SITUATION—A lady of some experience in teaching, who has been for several years a pupil in a normal school, desires a situation as governess in a family, or as a teacher in a primary school. Address M. D., 36 West Walnut st., Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—15 good freestone stone-cutters, on the work. Work will be guaranteed until the 15th of December, and good wages paid. Apply to OWEN, McDONALD & CO., Louisville, Ky. au18 d3t

WANTED—A FAMILY—To occupy an elegant front room or rooms, with board, at 227 Walnut st., bet. Sixth and Seventh. References required. au18 d2*

WANTED—TEACHER—A lady, well recommended and competent to teach all the English branches, with a knowledge of the classics, will find a situation by applying before the first Monday in September at the Catholic Church, Clarksville. None but a Catholic need apply. One who can play the organ and train up a choir preferred. A liberal salary offered. au18 d3t

WANTED—BILL CLERK—A competent bill clerk, for a wholesale house on Main street. No application need be made except by an experienced and competent clerk with unexceptionable references. Address, in the applicant's own handwriting, Main street, "care of Courier-Journal office. au18 d3*

WANTED—INFORMATION OF JOHN GALAWAY, who was in the Episcopal Orphan Asylum at Louisville about 1855 with his brother Wm. Galaway. Address A. H. DESHULER, Evansville, Ind. au18 d3t

WANTED—LADIES—As saleswomen, at 88 Fourth street. Only those who can bring unexceptionable references need apply. au18 d3t

WANTED—BOARDING—For a lady and gentleman. Address C. E., this office, stating terms and location. au18 d2t

WANTED—A LADY—Who understands teaching music and the English branches, to take charge of a small school in a good family living in the country. Good references required. Apply to J. B. WOOLFOLK, Brandenburg, Ky. au17 d6

WANTED—A GOOD HOUSEMAID—Who wishes a good and pleasant home and is willing to do general house-work. To such person good wages will be paid. Apply to No. 14 Jacob street, A. J. SEWELL. au18 d3*

WANTED—BOARDERS—A lady to room with a lady; day boarders. Breakfast from 6 to 7. Room for 3 young men, or a gentleman and wife, at 291 Green street, between Seventh and Eighth. au17 d4*

WANTED—SITUATION—A Southern lady, widowed and reduced by the late war, desires a situation as teacher in a female boarding school. Highest references can be furnished with regard to capacity, qualification, &c. Address immediately Mrs. R. M. J., care Courier-Journal office, Louisville, Ky. au16 d6*

WANTED—A GOVERNESS—Who can teach the English branches, French, Latin, and music on the piano. A Catholic preferred. References required. Address 334 West Main st., Louisville, Ky. W. HEFFERNAN. au11 dtf

WANTED—BOARDERS—In the country for the balance of the hot season. For reference inquire at this office. au11 dtf

WANTED—1,000 GIRLS—Do you want a girl? Girls, do you want a place? Go to the KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets, to get a good girl AT ONCE, cooks, nurses, maids, &c., for private families, hotels, stores, &c., in city or country. Girls directed to situations free of charge. MILLER & CO. au1 dtf

## WANTED---AGENTS.

$240 A MONTH and all expenses paid. Male or female agents wanted in a light and entirely new Manufacturing business at home. Capital small. Address SACO NOVELTY COMPANY, Saco, Maine. au8 d1y

$240 per month to agents. 15 entirely new articles, staple as flour. Samples free. C. M. LININGTON, 88 Ashland st., Chicago. au18 d6t

$20 A DAY TO MALE AND FEMALE AGENTS—To introduce the BUCKEYE $20 SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINES. Stitch alike on both sides, and is the only LICENSED SHUTTLE MACHINE sold in the United States for less than $40. All others are infringements, and the seller and the user are liable to prosecution and imprisonment. Full particulars free. Address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, O. au26 d3m

WANTED—AGENTS—The St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, desirous of securing city and special agents for the State of Kentucky, Middle and East Tennessee, and special resident agent for each county in the above territory, are offering liberal terms to energetic and responsible men. The company, having a large list of policy-holders in every important town in the States, makes it desirable for agents to work. Address S. K. POOTE, State Agent, Louisville, Ky. au8 d3m

WANTED—AGENTS—To manufacture and sell our labor-saving inventions. HUGHES & HUGHES, 32 High st., Louisville, Ky. my31 d&w3m

## FOR SALE—CITY.

FOR SALE—HORSE, BUGGY, AND HARNESS, buggy almost new, and, altogether, one of the best turnouts in the city, at CHARLEY FIELD'S livery stable, Sixth st., bet. Market and Jefferson. au20 d4*

FOR SALE—CONFECTIONERY AND FRUIT STORE—Situated in the best business portion of the city, being No. 132 Fourth street, between Jefferson and Green. Apply at the store. au20 d6

FOR SALE—A RETAIL DRUG STORE—Small capital required. Inquire at J. B. WILDER & CO.'S, Wholesale Druggists, Main st. jy21 deodim

FOR SALE—BRICK COTTAGE HOUSE—390 West Jefferson street, bet. Tenth and Eleventh; contains 5 rooms, water and gas. Also, lot 35½x200, on southeast cor. Twenty-second and Jefferson sts. For terms, apply at 52 West Jefferson st. au19 dtf

FOR SALE—[illegible] feet on [illegible] Fifth st., bet. St. Catharine and Oak [illegible]; [illegible] on the west side of Brook st., bet. St. Catharine and St. Joseph. The First-street cars run regularly to Oak st. Apply to PEARSON & MEDDIS, 150 Main st. au18 dtf

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A LOT—84 feet front by 285 deep, fronting on the south side of Portland avenue, between Fourth and Fifth cross streets—extends through to Lytle street—and is fenced. Will be sold for the low price of $25 per foot. Apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 West Jefferson st.

FOR SALE—FIXTURES FOR SALE AND STORE FOR RENT—Inquire at No. 98 Market street, bet. Third and Fourth. au18 d6t

FOR SALE—DWELLING—A two-story brick house and lot on the west side of First street, bet. Broadway and York—5 rooms and kitchen, gas, &c. Price $[illegible]; on good credit. Apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 West Jefferson street.

FOR SALE—LOT—120 by 160 to a 20-foot alley, on west side of Preston street, between Broadway and Jacob. Apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 West Jefferson st.

FOR SALE—LOT—80 by 160 to a 20-foot alley, on the west side of Preston street, bet. College and Jacob. For terms apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 West Jefferson st. au14 dtf

FOR SALE—LOT—45 by 190 on Third street, bet. [illegible]. For terms apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 West Jefferson st. au14 dtf

FOR SALE—LOT—180 by 190 on Third, bet. Weissinger avenue. Price $50 per foot. Apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 West Jefferson st. au14 dtf

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—A LIGHT TROTTING BUGGY—Little used and in good order; built by Parker, of New York—a first-class job, and the handsomest in this city. Apply at 143 Main street. au11 dtf

FOR SALE—HOUSE—On First street, the dwelling and lot, west side, bet. Walnut and Chestnut. This house has all modern conveniences, and is in thorough repair. Apply to JAMES B. BROWN, No. 139½ north side Jefferson street, near Fifth. au9 dtf

FOR SALE—GROUND—150 by 150 feet of ground on Shelby street near Morgan street, in Merriwether's addition. Apply to PEARSON & MEDDIS, 150 Main street. jy26 dtf

FOR SALE—SIXTY-FOOT LOT—Northwest corner of Wenzel and Broadway, near the crossing of Short Line railroad connection with Louisville and Nashville R. S. Price $25 per foot. Apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 & 66 West Jefferson st. jy24 dtf

FOR SALE—A 3-STORY BRICK BUSINESS HOUSE—Located on Third street between Main and Water; lot 28½ by 77 deep. Price $9,000; one-third cash, balance in 1 and 2 years with interest and lien. Apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 West Jefferson st. jy23 dtf

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT BRICK RESIDENCE—On the east side of [illegible] near Preston; 10 rooms, well arranged; all modern conveniences; [illegible] lot 60 by 164 to a paved alley. For terms apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 West Jefferson st. jy23 dtf

FOR SALE—A BUSINESS HOUSE—On Market street, bet. Second and Third. Also, one on Market street, bet. First and Second. Apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 West Jefferson st. jy23 dtf

FOR SALE—LOT—40 by 190 to an alley, northeast corner First and Kentucky. Price $50 per foot. Apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 West Jefferson st. jy23 dtf

FOR SALE—LOT—30 by 190 to an alley, on the east side of Third street, a short distance south of Kentucky. Price $60 per foot. Apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 West Jefferson st. jy23 dtf

FOR SALE—LOT—30 by 190 to an alley, on the east side of Fourth street, near the corner of Lee. For terms, apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 West Jefferson st. jy23 dtf

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME LOT—On Breckinridge street, bet. Floyd and Preston; 105 by 200 to an alley. For terms, apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 West Jefferson st. jy23 dtf

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOTS—A house and lot on the south side of Breckinridge street, between Second and Third streets; house contains 5 rooms; lot 35x200 feet. Also a lot 35x180 feet, on the southwest corner of Logan and Cane streets. Also a lot 47x120 1-12 feet, on the east side of Shelby street, between Kentucky and Cane streets. Also a lot with a front of 68 feet, on Eighteenth street, between Grayson and Walnut streets. Terms easy. Apply to L. G. WILSON, 106 West Jefferson street. [illegible]

FOR SALE—LOTS—In size to suit purchasers, on Broadway, Magazine, Chestnut and Madison streets, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, by GRAVES & SON. fe24 dtf

## LOST.

LOST—COW—Since Sunday, July 17, a large roan milch cow. She has large spread horns, and had on a leather neck-band fastened with an iron ring. A liberal reward will be paid for the return or recovery of the cow by BERNHARD SHINDLER, at the Point, near the Cut-off. au20 d3*

LOST—BONDS—$25 REWARD—On Main st., bet. Fourth and Eighth, or on Fifth, between Main and Market streets, two $100 Grayson county bonds. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving them at Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co.'s.

LOST—BOOK—On Tuesday morning, near the corner of Fourteenth and Main streets, the book of the driver of the Phoenix Brewery, containing names of customers and some $37 in money. A liberal reward will be paid for its restitution if left at the Anzeiger office. au18 d3*

LOST—PISTOL—A Smith & Wesson 6-barrel pistol was left in the vault in the jail yard. Leave at Police Headquarters and receive a liberal reward. au19 d3*

LOST—CERTIFICATE OF STOCK—This is to notify all concerned that, having lost or mislaid the following-named certificate of stock, issued by the Louisville and Frankfort R. R. Co. in the name of Wm. Holman, viz: No. 5,716, November 28, 1866, for 1⅛ shares, I shall, in accordance with the usages in such cases provided, make application to the Louisville, Cincinnati, and Lexington R. R. Co. for issue to me of duplicate certificate therefor. S. M. HOLMAN, Executrix of Wm. Holman, dec'd. au17 d6

## STRAYED.

STRAYED—STEER—From Oakland, last evening, at the intersection of the S. R. and Seventh street, a red or riley steer weighing about 1,000 lbs. A suitable reward will be paid for his return or information of his whereabouts. D. T. DOWELL.

## BOARDING.

BOARDING—Very handsome rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with desirable board, in Elliott's Block, corner of Second and Jefferson. Also, day boarders accommodated. jell dtf